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THE TIMES

SATURDAY APRIL 3 1982

Price twenty pence

UK trade plunges into deficit

A large drop in exports contributed to a significant fall in Britain's balance of trade last month, as a surplus of £335m in December turned into a deficit of £132m. But a record surplus of £480m in January ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m — only half December's total.

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Strike threat to National bets

Betting shop staff of Coral Racing, which normally handles more than £2.5m in bets on the Grand National, have been told to hold a one-day strike today by the Transport and General Workers' Union after the breakdown of pay talks.

Runner, page 15; Abstruse brigade, back page

Lambeth bans police poster

The police have been refused permission to display crime prevention posters in buildings owned by Lambeth Borough Council, which is controlled by Labour. The council leader said the posters were too vague to use so near the Brixton riots anniversary.

CEGB chairman to lose job

The Government will not renew Mr Glyn England's contract as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board when it expires on May 8. He accused successive governments yesterday of pushing up electricity prices and causing greater inefficiency in the industry.

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Call for more playgroups

Lady Plowden, chairman of the government committee which reported in 1967 in favour of expanding nursery education, said that the report was out-dated before it was implemented and called instead for more playgroups.

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Detective jailed for 20 years

Det Sergeant Charles McCormick, aged 45, a Special Branch officer in the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was cleared at Belfast Crown Court of murdering a policeman but jailed for 20 years for armed robbery.

Page 2

Judge rejects court politics

Mr Justice McNeill of the Divisional Court, giving his reasons for rejecting a Conservative challenge to the Greater London Council's budget, criticized attempts to use the courts for party political purposes.

Page 2

Up for the Cup

Two second division sides attempt to upstage first division opponents today in the semi-finals of the FA Cup. Leicester City face the holders, Tottenham Hotspur, and Queens Park Rangers play West Bromwich Albion.

Leader, page 7.
Letters: On church unity, from the Bishop of Norwich, and Canon C. Berwick; Media freedom, from Mr R. F. Farmer.
Leading articles: Falklands; fugitive offenders in Ireland; National Arts Day.
Features: page 6
Roger Hollis: patriot or liar of the century? Geoffrey Smith on who makes a deputy leader. In the country, by Susan Hill.
Obituary, page 8.
Mr Charles Michie; Mr Thomas Cadell; Mr Leonard Childs.

Saturday Review

We regret that the Saturday Review has been truncated this week due to production difficulties.

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Carrington expels Argentine envoys

British fleet ready for Falklands

By David Cross

Invasion's flag flies in Port Stanley

In a pooled and censored dispatch from Port Stanley, Simon Winchester of *The Sunday Times* reported late on Friday that the Argentinean flag was flying over Government House on Port Stanley.

"I understand the British Governor will be flying to Buenos Aires tonight."

"The action began at 0600 (local time) and quite a few Argentinean troops were involved. None of the British or any of the Royal Marines has been injured although three Argentineans were hurt during the invasion. There have been a lot of troops in the streets although there is a curfew and it is very peaceful here. Some people have been brought into town but there are still some residents free in the outlying areas."

Later the American administration deployed the use of force by the Argentine authorities and appealed to them to withdraw their forces out.

In London, Mrs Thatcher and ministers cancelled many of their engagements to stay close to their desks where they could monitor the development situation. Mrs Thatcher cancelled a meeting with Dr Richard von Weizsacker, the Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin who is visiting Britain, and chaired an emergency meeting of the cabinet.

Members of Parliament were told that there will be a special session of the House of Commons today to discuss the crisis. It will be the first time that the House has met on a Saturday since the Suez crisis 26 years ago.

The crisis has also led to the cancellation of a crucial EEC meeting in Brussels which was called to resolve the long-running dispute between Britain and its Community partners over the size of its contribution to the budget. Lord Carrington told his colleagues in the Commons that he would be unable to attend.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council

First weekend sitting since the Suez crisis

Commons angry over invasion

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

In a political and military crisis without parallel since the Suez operation of 1956, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will today face a hostile House of Commons, with many MPs knowing why British interests in the Falkland Islands have not been protected.

The emergency sitting of the Commons will be the first on a Saturday since November 2, 1956, was arranged immediately after news of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands had been confirmed.

Earlier, in the Commons, Mr John Silkin, the Labour party's chief defence spokesman, and other MPs had demanded that the House should sit today if the invasion was confirmed.

The Government is in deep trouble with its own backbenchers, as well as all the Opposition parties. There is a sense of humiliation among Conservative MPs that Government which came to power with a commitment to strengthen the nation's defence policy could not prevent the invasion of one of its few remaining overseas territories. There is also a sense of anger over what is regarded as a tardy response to a threat which became apparent more than six weeks ago, and feeling of great irritation that the Commons was not informed of the invasion before it rose at 3 pm yesterday, even though reports that it had taken place had been circulating long before then.

There are expected to be calls from the Opposition in the Commons today for the resignation of Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence. Rumours circulating in Whitehall that he had offered his resignation at yesterday morning's emergency session of the Cabinet were described at last night's press conference as "ridiculous and quite untrue" by Mr Nott.

Earlier, Mr Silkin had said: "I think Mr Nott has very great cause to consider his position. We had a month to see this happening. It ought not to have happened."

interrupted a scheduled debate on Nicaragua for a further debate on the dispute. In an appeal issued late on Thursday night, the Security Council had called on both Argentina and Britain to refrain from the use or threat of force and urged the two countries to seek a diplomatic solution to their dispute.

Sir Anthony Parsons, who had asked the United Nations to intervene when it became clear that Argentina was planning an invasion, said that Britain would take heed of the appeal but the Argentine representative would give no such commitment.

A few hours later the Argentine media began reporting that Argentine land, sea and air forces had launched an invasion of the islands shortly before dawn yesterday.

Newspapers and news agencies said that the operation had begun with seizure of the airport at Port Stanley, the capital of the island by Argentinean commandos. According to these reports, the British marines in the islands were taken without resistance.

Later yesterday morning, however, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Carrington's deputy at the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons that he had been in touch with the British Governor in the Falklands half an hour earlier and that the Governor had not been able to confirm the reports of the invasion.

Other statements by senior Government officials to members of Parliament and the press throughout the day repeated the same message. It was not until 6pm that Lord Carrington and Mr Nott went before the world's press to announce that the invasion had indeed taken place.

Britain's claim in the Falklands dates from 1832-33 when two British warships visited the islands and expelled the remnants of an Argentine garrison. Britain has ruled the islands without interruption ever since.

How Falklands were invaded, page 3
Leading article, page 7

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During the day, however, as more and more reports came in, it became clear that the invasion had taken place. MPs grew increasingly restive at the absence of official confirmation from the Government. Some of them appeared suspicious that the Government, for reasons best known to itself, was deliberately withholding the news until after the House rose.

Suspensions intensified after Mr Francis Pym, the Leader of the House, made another statement at 2.30 pm, shortly before the House rose, stating that there had been no confirmation of any change in the situation.

Mr Silkin said that the Opposition would be considering tabling a vote of censure next week against the Government over the failure of its defence and foreign policy.

Last night's announcement followed a day of continuous ministerial meetings. Mrs Thatcher returned to Downing Street late Thursday night from Windsor Castle where she had been the guest of the Queen, after the Government received evidence that Argentine naval forces were preparing an assault on the Falklands.

During the night Ministers were told of the emergency Cabinet meeting planned for yesterday morning. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was attended by the Prime Minister, Lord Carrington, Sir Henry Leach, and the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Michael Beetham.

Shortly afterwards, Mr Nott, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, made a statement in the Commons which received broad support from all parts of the Government. He said that the Government was taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to sustain British rights under international law.

Dr David Owen, one of the SDP leaders, was Labour Foreign Secretary at the time of the last crisis in the Falklands, when a naval task force was sent to the area. He said yesterday before the invasion was confirmed, that if it turned out that British naval forces were not there in sufficient strength there would have to be a "massive inquiry".



Flag day: Crowds in Buenos Aires celebrating Argentina's occupation of the Falkland islands.

Junta proclaims 'recovery of Malvinas'

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, April 2

Argentine forces have occupied the Falkland (Malvinas) islands, the ruling military junta announced in a communiqué. General Alfredo Saint Jean, the Interior Minister, said that General Benjamin Menéndez had been appointed Governor of the islands.

The communiqué said that, in a joint military operation, the islands and the South Sandwich islands have been recovered. Argentine sovereignty over sea and air space in the area had been "assured", the communiqué said.

The Junta called for a "collective effort" and the "help of God" to "convert into reality the legitimate rights of a people which had been prudently and patiently postponed for almost 150 years."

Argentina awoke to radio jingles proclaiming that the islands now belonged to Argentina. Newspapers were printed with blue and white stripes — the national colours — across the front pages.

At 11 am today, the Armed Forces announced that the first stage of Operation Malvinas had been completed, with the landing of marines and Hercules C130 aircraft, flying in army personnel. Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falkland Islands, and British marines stationed on the islands have surrendered to the Argentine landing forces, according to navy sources.

The operation began at midnight, with commandos and Navy frogmen seizing port installations in Port Stanley and other strategic points. As the commandos headed for the airport, the transport ship, Cabo San Antonio, carrying 700 men and several armoured vehicles, entered Port Stanley.

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister, said Argentina's next step would be to inform the United Nations of the operation. "It is not an invasion, but the recovery of territory which is ours", Señor Costa Méndez said.

At 9.45 am, the Government issued a statement guaranteeing the security of Britons and British interests in Argentina and the South Atlantic Islands. The Government would employ the "full weight of the law" in the event of any "action or offence taken against British nationals, symbols or beliefs, in accordance with the Argentine constitution", the statement said.

At 10 am, another Government communiqué stated that "a long series of fruitless negotiations to obtain what Argentina has always considered to be its patrimony has ended."

As around 2,000 flag-waving, cheering people gathered outside Government House in the Plaza de Mayo, the Government announced that President Leopoldo Galtieri had ordered the release of all people still being held as a result of an anti-Government demonstration on Tuesday.

Politicians and trade unions unanimously acclaimed the recovery of the islands for Argentina. The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) postponed a decision on a national strike that it was to call as a protest against police suppression of the anti-Government demonstration.

Señor Carlos Contín, the Radical Party leader, said his party would back "any measure" taken to recover the islands. But he warned that "the ideal thing would be to avoid a confrontation with Great Britain. But let there be no doubt," Contín said, "that we are going to back the Government beyond any discrepancies that we may have over the measures taken."

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High Court refuses inquest on nurse

By Frances Gibb

A three-year fight by Mr Ronald Smith to obtain an inquest into the death of his daughter at an illegal drinking party in Saudi Arabia ended in defeat at the High Court in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Forbes rejected an application by Mr Smith, who believes his daughter was murdered, against the decision of Mr Philip Gill, the West Yorkshire Coroner, not to hold an inquest and refused to order that one be held.

They ruled that coroners have no power to hold inquests where the death has occurred overseas. Where such inquests have been held, largely for the benefit of the deceased's relatives, they were held without jurisdiction, the judges said.

The decision ends, for the time being at least, a legal battle which began when the body of Miss Helen Smith, a nurse aged 23, was found outside a block of flats occupied by staff of the hospital where she worked in Jiddah on May 20, 1979.

Mr Smith, a former policeman of Guiseley, near Leeds, brought her body back to England in June, 1980. Since then it had been in a Leeds mortuary, and he has contested the version of event given by the Foreign Office and Saudi authorities that his daughter and a Dutch tug captain accidentally fell to their deaths during sexual horseplay on the balcony of the top-floor flat.

After hearing the verdict of the court, which he did not attend, Mr Smith said yesterday: "I am not beaten yet. I can promise the matter will not end here. I am determined to make sure the facts of this case emerge one day."

Mr Gill, whose decision last August not to hold an inquest on the ground that Miss Smith's death was outside the jurisdiction of an English court, said yesterday: "I have been purely concerned with my legal position and the court has shown the decision I took to be the right one."

Dr John Burton, secretary of the Coroners' Society, who was with Mr Gill in court, said the decision clarified the law.

But the ruling will cause concern among some coroners. They will not be able to help relatives as they sometimes did, to obtain documents needed for the burial of a body which is returned from abroad without any documents.

Rebel smokers force BR into tactical retreat

By David Hewson

British Rail has abandoned its attempt to make train buffers smokeless zones, except for the gentle passengers of Western Region who appear to have taken the restriction to their hearts.

The ban was introduced on Western Region six months ago and British Rail thought it was so successful that it extended it to Southern Region last Monday and was planning to introduce it elsewhere later.

Four days after the rule was introduced to the London commuting public, British Rail found itself inundated with complaints and faced with a widespread refusal to comply with the ban has, accordingly, decided to give-in, although the rule will stay on Western Region.

"The reason it went wrong was that we introduced it primarily on short-distance commuter trains where the buffer is basically used as a pub," British Rail said yesterday. "People had a drink and wanted a smoke as well. There were some people who congratulated us on our stand, but there was also a considerable public outcry so we have reversed it."

Instead, a modified version of the ban will be tried, with smoking forbidden at the buffet counter but allowed elsewhere in the carriage.

In the Commons, an early-day amendment criticising the ban attracted the signatures of 22 MPs. Mr David Simpson, director of the anti-smoking group Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), said yesterday, however, that opinion polls had indicated much support for more restrictions on smoking, even among smokers.

Transport and restaurants were areas of particular concern. "I am very sad that British Rail did not feel in a strong enough position to continue the experiment," he said.

Largest oil platform in North Sea accident

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Oil company engineers were struggling to avert financial disaster in the North Sea yesterday after the complex operation to install the 610 foot high 4,000 ton Magnus oil production platform on the seabed went wrong.

Several 7 foot diameter hollow steel piles fell off the production platform as it was being manoeuvred into an upright position on the seabed 125 miles north-east of the Shetland Islands. The operation was suspended leaving the platform, the single largest structure ever built in Britain, floating precariously at an angle of 20 degrees from vertical.

If that failed it would have new piles made. "We see no risk to the Magnus structure", a company spokesman said.

The mishap is extremely serious: Magnus is the most northerly oil field yet developed in the North Sea, and winds of up to 80mph and 80 foot waves are not uncommon.

British Petroleum, the project operator, said its engineers were trying to recover the piles, each one weighing 350 tonnes, from the seabed with the help of cranes.

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No pardon for the mutineers of Salerno

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The mutiny was a serious breach of discipline and the soldiers involved were punished accordingly.

The mutiny at Salerno was a significant event in the history of the British Army. It was a result of a combination of factors, including poor leadership, lack of communication, and the harsh conditions of the battlefield.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Left blamed for school subversion

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Education and Science, accused Labour-controlled local authorities last night of undermining freedom and standards in schools by political interference. (Our Education Correspondent writes.)

At a meeting of Conservatives in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, Dr Boyson said that some Labour councils were threatening school discipline by prohibiting corporal punishment. At least one Labour authority had announced that it would not support the enforcement of school uniform.

"This one weapon of school order, supported overwhelmingly by the parents, is being undermined. The sense of school identity is similarly destroyed by undermining school uniform," he said.

Treatment drive by pharmacists

The National Pharmaceutical Association, a trade association representing the interests of retail pharmacists, has started a campaign to increase the opportunities for chemists to treat common ailments by making a larger range of medicines available without prescription, and by ensuring that medicines are sold only from a pharmacy.

Father and son jailed for raids

A father and son who carried out "terrifying" bank robberies were jailed for 11 years each by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. John Kingston, aged 45, a builder of Gower Road, Willesden, and Stephen Kingston, aged 25, a plumber of Clarendon Gardens, Wembley, used fake guns to hold up cashiers at eight banks in north-west London.

Riot penalty idea criticized

The new statutory crime of riot and its maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment, which has been proposed by the Law Commission, was criticized as excessive by the Justices' Clerks' Society yesterday. (Frances Gibb writes.)

How Falklands were invaded

From Simon Winchester, in a pooled dispatch from Port Stanley

The invasion crisis began at 4.30 pm on Friday, 2 April, when Mr. Rex Hunt, the Governor, made a series of telephone calls to the heads of the various Falkland Government departments: the police, the hospitals, the Treasury, the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Commanders of the three military forces.

The radio station played the Pomp and Circumstances march immediately after the Governor's speech, which was listened to by virtually all the islanders, who have been fascinated by the crisis. The music later deteriorated into a selection from Rolf Harris.

Endurance, 700 miles to the south-east, in South Georgia, the centre of the crisis, was ordered to stay put. "She couldn't get here on time," the Governor said; he predicted an invasion any time after 3 am on Friday.

The invasion force could arrive off Cape Pembroke (the easternmost point of the Falklands) at 3 am, the Governor said. The obvious landing point for any troops would be in the penguin colony of York Bay, 6.5 miles from Port Stanley town centre. Marines were rushed to the area. "We will have a crack at anything trying to come into Stanley Harbour through the narrows," Mr Hunt said.

Meanwhile, Argentine radio stations were broadcasting the news of an impending invasion. C130 Hercules aircraft were being sent to bases 300 miles south of Buenos Aires, to be sent to the Falklands. Military leave was being cancelled and according to one broadcast just before midnight, "From tomorrow morning the islands will be ours".

The Argentine military President General Leopoldo Galtieri, summoned members of the cabinet to a special meeting, and other senior Argentine officials said that the new Falkland Government would be known as the Malvinas Government, would be appointed the next morning.

The Falkland Governor came back on the radio at 12.30 am to announce, "You have probably heard the outcome of the Security Council meeting. Both Britain and Argentina were called upon not to use force."



Top brass: President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina chairing a Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, shortly after the occupation of the Falkland Islands had been reported.

Crucial EEC budget meeting cancelled

By Our Foreign Staff

The crisis in the Falkland Islands had forced the cancellation of a crucial meeting in Luxembourg today when the problem of Britain's contribution to the European budget was to have been tackled once more.

It was called off yesterday because Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, could not have been present as he has to remain in London to decide tactics.

Belgium, which is the present president of the Council of Ministers, cancelled the meeting after a call to each of the member capitals showed there was little enthusiasm for attending such a difficult meeting.

Lord Carrington tried to persuade Belgium that the meeting was too important to call off, and that he would be well represented at the meeting, but by then it was too late to stop the cancellation.

Even before it was called off, however, there were strong signs that the meeting could achieve nothing.

Third division takes on Britain

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

It is ironic that Argentina's armed forces were formed to resist a British invasion during the Napoleonic Wars, and they regard their victories as we might Trafalgar and Waterloo.

Argentineans have not fought anyone except each other for more than a hundred years now, so in theory they might be thought a little rusty. In practice, however, they have long had contingency plans for capturing the Falkland Islands — which they call the Islas Malvinas — and are thought to have been waiting for an opportunity such as this.

In size, equipment and significance, the armed forces come second only to Brazil in South America, and in view of the disparity of opinion between the two countries, are proportionately bigger.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies credits them with a total of 185,000, rather more than half Britain's regular military manpower. Whereas the British forces are all manned by volunteers, Argentina depends upon conscripts, who serve for a year in the Army or the Air Force, or 14 months in the Navy.

The Army is the largest of the three services with 130,000 men, divided into two parts, one looking after the coastal region and one the hinterland. Equipment is international: American armoured troops, French tanks, Russian anti-aircraft missiles, and a flight of Anglo-French Puma helicopters.

The Navy is the second largest of the armed forces, which in itself is unusual. (Even in maritime Britain, the RAF is bigger than the Royal Navy.) The Institute's 1981-1982 edition of *The Military Balance* gives the naval manpower strength as 36,000, about half the size of the Royal Navy.

But 10,000 of the 36,000 are Marines, which is even more than Britain has, and the significant in the context of the Falklands. A further 3,000 are in the naval arm.

Countdown to crisis

Bellicose gestures over 150 years

By David Cross

During the 150-year dispute over the Falkland Islands and its dependencies, Argentina has threatened more than once to take the British colony by force.

But until this week the bellicose statements from Buenos Aires have never been translated into much more than anti-British demonstrations and the occasional flamboyant gesture.

The most potentially serious incident in recent years was undoubtedly the attempt by an Argentine destroyer to stop the Shackleton, an unarmed British research ship loaded with explosives, from sailing to the Falkland Islands.

After shadowing the Shackleton for six hours in the south Atlantic on February 5, 1976, the Argentine destroyer, the *Almirante Storni*, fired shots across her bows. It then threatened to fire into the Shackleton's hull if it failed to leave.

The Shackleton continued on its course to Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, after explaining to the captain of the destroyer that it was carrying explosives for geoscientific research. The British Government protested strenuously to the Argentine authorities about the attack.

January and February 1976: Argentina was angered by the response of the Shackleton in the Falkland Islands.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine scientists on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling following another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 15: The United Nations General Assembly urged Britain and Argentina to find a peaceful settlement to their dispute.

Sept 28, 1966: Twenty armed Argentine nationalists hijacked a DC4 airliner on a domestic Argentine flight and forced it to fly to the Falklands. After flying Argentine flags on the race-course at Port Stanley they were taken back to Argentina to stand trial.

Nov 21, 1968: An Argentine aircraft crashed near Port Stanley. Royal Marines rushed to the spot to discover a pilot and two journalists who wanted to interview Lord Chalfont, the British Minister of State at the time. Foreign Office at the time, who was on a tour of the islands.

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Deposed mayor urges Europe to shun Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jericho, April 2

The message to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, which Mr Karim Khalef, the deposed Arab mayor of Ramallah, had expected to pass on this morning through a senior Foreign Office official, was transmitted instead by means of a 60-minute interview with *The Times*.

"I planned to thank the British and the rest of the Europeans on behalf of the Palestinian people for their stand this week condemning Israeli purchases in the occupied territories", Mr Khalef said. "I was also going to urge the Europeans to resist American pressure and influence over the Palestinian question."

"The Europeans should take unilateral action and announce their recognition, not just their support, for an independent Palestinian state inside the territories occupied in 1967. They should start dealing with Israel as an occupier, not as a friend," he said.

Leaning on the stick he has used since he was maimed in a car bomb attack two years ago, Mr Khalef gestulated with his free hand and said: "I would have made clear that if the Israelis thought that just three mayors backed the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), they are wrong. I estimate that 99.5 per cent of our people are PLO supporters. We have only one leadership."

Mr Khalef passed over a letter on British Government newspaper delivered to him last night by Mr Barry Seddons, the British Consul, who called at his home in Jericho. Mr Khalef has been under town arrest here since the day after his dismissal from office. He was banished from Ramallah. The Israelis say they do not want him there, he said.

The letter was from Sir John Leahy, Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, an experienced diplomat who was yesterday barred on personal instructions from Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, from meeting either Mr Khalef or Mr Bassam Shaka, the deposed mayor of Nablus.

"Dear Mr Mayor", the letter began, demonstrating Britain's rejection of Israel's claim that Mr Khalef and his two Palestinian colleagues have been legally dismissed from the posts to which they were elected in 1976. "As you know, it was Lord Carrington's wish that I should come and see you tomorrow, and I myself have been much looking forward to this and to having a talk with you."

"It makes me all the more sorry, therefore, to have to tell you that I have had to change my plans and that, for reasons beyond my control, I am prevented from coming to see you after all. I regret this very much and wish it could have been otherwise. I hope that the time

Why Zia is binding tribal wounds with cash

From Trevor Fishlock, Quetta

In the forbidding mountains of Baluchistan, nomads and their camels are the main witnesses to a significant part of President Zia's effort to make this vast and politically sensitive territory more secure.

There have been reports in the West recently of trained Baluch tribesmen preparing for a revolt this summer. It has been said Quetta, the provincial capital, is rocked by frequent bomb blasts and that there is a curfew.

None of this is true, but there is a potential for political trouble and the Zia regime is keenly aware of it. President Zia said two years ago that Baluchistan was ripe for seeds of subversion.

The situation and history of Baluchistan give it a vital place in the strategic considerations of the Soviet Union and the West. It is the largest of Pakistan's four provinces and is mostly rugged, dry and desolate. Its 134,000 square miles are more than two fifths of the country, but its population is only one eighteenth, 5.3 million of 90 million.

It is significant for Pakistan for three reasons. First, it is rich in gas, coal, copper and other minerals. Second, it abuts on uncertain Iran and Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, and its future is a matter of speculation, especially among domino theorists. Third, Baluch people have never unanimously accepted the concept of Pakistan, with its Punjabi ascendancy, and discontent among them has been an important thread in the country's history.

Like Bhutto, his predecessor, President Zia was deeply shaken by the traumatic wrench of Bangladesh's secession, and believes passionately in a united Pakistan. Discontent in Baluchistan, if allowed to fester, would strike at Pakistan's roots. As a government official said in Quetta: "If Baluchistan goes, Pakistan goes."

Bhutto first tried political methods with Baluch tribes and nationalist sentiment. In the end he resorted to military force, but underestimated tribal passions and the fighting qualities of warriors whose ferocity was once well known to soldiers of the British Raj.

The Pakistan Army fought tribesmen from 1973 to 1977 and the conflict exacerbated Baluch bitterness. When President Zia took power he stopped the fighting and sought to bind tribal wounds with cash.

He also changed the policy. His aim today is to do with rupees what bullets could never do, pouring money into the once dangerously neglected province. The Government says spending will be £210m next year compared with £40m in 1976.

Some critics among them Senator Robert Kennedy, contended that the President was incorrect to say that "on balance the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority". Others say that even the Soviet Union is ahead in the arms race the President should not say so openly as this will not only alarm America's allies but also undermine the credibility of America's nuclear deterrent.



US visa restored: Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, the right-wing leader in El Salvador, who was banned from visiting the United States under the Carter Administration, is to be allowed into the country "in the future", the State Department said.

French Socialists to tread warily

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 2

The second session of Parliament under the Socialist Government opened today in a markedly different atmosphere from the first one last autumn. The setback for the left in the recent cantonal elections casts its long shadow over the deputies.

The solid but rather raw Socialist majority, which six months ago acted as though it could sweep everything before it, has returned to the chamber somewhat shaken, more sober and with fewer illusions about the irresistible march of socialist change.

The opposition on the other hand, elated by its victory at the polls, is more determined than ever to put spokes in the Government's wheels, and to polish its image as the valid alternative to the country needs.

There is no question of a pause or moratorium in the pace and scope of reforms, as M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has repeated indefatigably for the past fortnight, and did this afternoon. There is, on the other hand, a great deal of talk about their *apaisement*, or consolidation.

This means that the Government will tread more carefully, and will take the trouble to explain more clearly and coherently what it is trying to do.

One of the most sobering aspects of the elections from the Socialists' point of view, was the incomprehension and distrust of working people towards the great batch of social decrees, on such matters as early retirement, the 39-hour week and television reform. These were described by M Mauroy as

Golden age for the merchants of Bahrain

From Robert Fisk, Manama, Bahrain

There were two black-robed Shia Muslim women sitting on the floor of the narrow shop, laying out their newly-bought gold jewelry on the ground between them.

There were rings, brooches and bracelets, and a heavy, encrusted pendant with an intricately designed Koranic inscription on a plate of solid gold at the base.

The floor was the only place to examine their purchases, for men and women were elbowing each other aside to reach the shop counter, a glass top littered with gold necklaces.

For three weeks it has been like this in Bahrain's gold souk, and the merchants look almost as tired as they are rich; courtesy, it seems, of the Kremlin.

No-one in Bahrain seems quite sure why the price of gold has fallen so dramatically in recent days, bringing hordes of Arab, Indian and Western tourists to the bazaars of the Gulf. One merchant gently vouchsafed the information that with gold down to \$340 an ounce on the island, he was so busy that he was weighing his banknotes rather than counting them.

Traders are not questioning the cause of their good fortune, however, but the most popularly held reason for Bahrain's gold rush is the Soviet Union's decision to sell off huge quantities of gold in the past few weeks, apparently to pay for its military and economic commitments in Afghanistan, Cuba and Poland.

In a single week recently, the Russians are believed to have put 96,000 ounces of gold on the market, bringing the world price crashing down. Bahrain's gold souk — a dusty street not far from the harbour, with the seediness that denotes true affluence — is now reaping the benefits.

There, it is true, other theories put forward for the gold rush in the Gulf: world recession, a slackening in the rate of inflation, stability of interest rates, and — more dramatically — oil price reductions.

Bahrain's own Ministry of Finance prefers to hedge its bets, claiming only (through a departmental Under-Secretary) that gold buying was not connected with any feeling of instability in the area. Only Western investors he insisted, believed that gold would be the only currency "if something happened to the world".

This is not the case in Kuwait, where thousands of small investors were buying up so much gold bullion that the market there began to run out of supplies.

A leading Kuwait economist thought that the growing demand for gold in recent years was attributable to "the collapse of the world economic order and the failure to replace it with a more equitable system, in addition to the fluctuation in the value of the dollar".

Spanish plotters 'invoked King's name falsely'

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, April 2

Lieutenant General Jose Gabeiras, the Spanish Army chief at the time of last year's attempted coup, today told the court martial trying 32 fellow officers that he knew within 20 minutes of the storming of Parliament that all invoking of the King's name was false.

"It was a violent action, and absolutely unconstitutional," the general stated, while giving evidence on oath.

The general played an important role with King Juan Carlos in keeping the bulk of the Spanish Army on the side of the constitution at the time of the coup and helped to restore the image of the Army, which has taken a battering from defence lawyers.

His replies, frequently peppy, helped to counter the campaign at this trial alleging that the King supported the overthrow of democracy. "From 6.40 pm of February 23, 1981, the time of my first telephone conversation with the King, I was sure this was not true", General Gabeiras said.

General Gabeiras treated the two main accused — Lieutenant-General Jaime

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Athenians fume at radio hoax

From Trevor Fishlock, Quetta

Athenians — An April Fool news flash that pollution levels in Athens were lethal and children should be evacuated, has backfired and soured the atmosphere at Athens radio (Mario Modiano writes).

The director-general of broadcasting offered to resign, the journalist responsible was dismissed and a shipbuilding engineer said he was seeking £450,000 damages for the shock suffered by his wife.

Frantic schoolmasters called the Ministry of Education to seek guidance as mothers dashed to the schools to collect their children, while hospitals made inquiries about the possible evacuation of sensitive patients. Other Athenians scurried for protection to the city's parks.

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Nuclear debate Reagan challenged on Soviet strength

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 2

President Reagan's assertion during his press conference on Wednesday that the Soviet Union has achieved nuclear superiority over the United States has been disputed by critics and supporters alike.

Some critics among them Senator Robert Kennedy, contended that the President was incorrect to say that "on balance the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority". Others say that even the Soviet Union is ahead in the arms race the President should not say so openly as this will not only alarm America's allies but also undermine the credibility of America's nuclear deterrent.

The debate on the nuclear arms balance is extremely complicated one and is not just a matter of counting the number of missiles or even warheads that each side possesses. However, it is generally accepted that while the United States has an advantage over the Soviet Union in submarine-launched ballistic missiles and long-range bombers, the Soviet Union has the edge in land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

The Soviet ICBMs are believed to have the capability to destroy the American force of 1,052 land-based missiles in a single strike. This is why the Administration is going ahead with plans to deploy 100 MX-ICBMs, each with 10 highly accurate warheads.

Until Mr Reagan's press conference American presidents have carefully avoided making public judgments about nuclear superiority both because of the difficulty

Canadians expel Russian

From John Best, Ottawa, April 2

The Soviet Union attempted to suborn a Canadian businessman by offering him \$500,000 (£40m) for used underwater cable, \$2m more than the asking price, it was alleged yesterday.

The bizarre case came to light when Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, announced that Mr Mikhail Abramov, a senior Soviet trade representative here, had been ordered out of the country for alleged espionage.

Mr MacGuigan said Mr Abramov had offered a businessman large sums of money to buy and export illegally fibre optic and other restricted high technology products. However, he would neither identify the businessman nor say where the alleged transactions occurred.

A few hours later, the Soviet Embassy, which usually confines itself to a simple denial of espionage allegations, identified the Canadian as Mr Elton Killam, of Petitediac, New Brunswick, owner of Canadian Northumberland Cable Company.

The embassy rejected the allegations as absurd and groundless.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Athenians fume at radio hoax
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Mediterranean treaty agreed
Geneva — An important step towards saving the Mediterranean was taken when coastal states and the EEC approved a treaty for establishing specially protected areas around its shores (Alan McGregor writes). This is the fourth treaty concluded since the Mediterranean action plan was launched in 1976. The others are against dumping, emergency oil spills and land-based pollution. The plan is costing about \$20m (£10m) in the next year and the end of 1983. The administrative headquarters is being moved from Geneva to Athens.

Colombo expels Militant editor
Colombo — Sri Lanka has decided to ask Mr Ted Grant, political editor of the left-wing *Militant* newspaper and a founder of the Labour Party's Militant Tendency, to leave the country, the Immigration Department said. He is in Sri Lanka as a guest of a Marxist party.

Seabed split
New York — The United States has called for changes in seabed mining proposals, the United Nations Mr James Moore, head of the US delegation, wants changes in proposals that would require that investors put up at least \$1.5m (£30,000) to get a share of seabed mining.

Top copy
New York — A copy of the first printing of an American Declaration of Independence, one of only 21 recorded copies, was sold for \$285,000 (£160,000) to a New York dealer at a Christie's auction.

Disappointing haul
Copenhagen — Three young men here stole more than £5m in the biggest robbery in Danish history from two postal workers. But most of the haul was in cheques which will be almost impossible to cash.

Rome police swoop
Rome — Some 20 suspected Red Brigades terrorists, believed to belong to the Rome Brigades column, were arrested after a large-scale police swoop.

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حسب ما في الأصل

It all began at Ooty but I must admit I'm snookered when the prankster takes his cue

In one of his agreeable rambles across the back of the paper recently, Hunter Davies paused to meditate about the etymology of snooker in its centenary year. In particular, he wondered whether there was any connexion with cocking a snook.

These are deep waters, Hunter. The clever men at Oxford, who know all there is to be known, have so far been unwilling to commit themselves on the subject. They list snooker as a word of unknown origin. We wait impatiently for the next volume of the majestic *Supplement to the OED* this summer to see, among other things, whether they are still snookered.

Less exact scholars are content with the folk etymology. This relates that the noblest of ball games was conceived in the officers' mess at Jubbulpore, a substation in the Devonshire Regiment called Neville Chamberlain, who put another coloured ball on the billiard table in order to provide a variation of the game then known as "black pool".

Snooker was born some years later in the Ootacamund Club, or Ooty, in the hills of Nilgiris in southern India. Sir Neville later recalled that while a game with the coloured balls was going on, a fellow officer was chatting to him about the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the use of the nickname snooker for a freshman.

This itself is believed to have been a corruption of the original word for a new cadet, which was *Navy*, itself an oddity. Or you can believe that it came from the slang verb to snook, a variant of snoke, meaning to sneak.

To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookered at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker.

Sir Neville reminisces in the snooker-room: "One of our party failed to hole a coloured ball close to a corner pocket, and I called out to him, 'Why—you're a regular snooker.' To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookered at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker. The suggestion was adopted with enthusiasm. While it is correct to say that the game was first played at Jubbulpore in 1875, it never really made progress until played by members of the Ootacamund Club."

All this I most powerfully and potentially believe, although it does not explain how to be snookered came to describe the predicament that I found myself in when I am rash enough to venture on to the green baize of being stuck behind a ball of one colour while desirous of quite incapable of hitting a ball of another colour. Being behind the eight ball is the American description of the same predicament in a different game.

So now for snooks. The precisions at Oxford are again unwilling to hazard an uncertain etymology. This need not inhibit the rest of us from rushing in where angels fear to tread. The custom of making a gesture of derision by placing the thumb on the nose-tip and spreading the fingers fanwise, with the optional extra of joining the tip of the little finger to the thumb of the other hand, seems to have arisen in the late eighteenth century. Cf. *The Spectator*, of 1712, "The pretence speaks his disrespect by an extended finger".

Also, of the French *faire un pied de nez*, and the German *eine lange Nase machen*. Snooks in the nineteenth century was the colloquial hypothetical surname of a person not identified or identifiable. It was the imaginary name of a practical joker; it was also a derisive retort to an idle question: "Snooks?" I can trace no connexion with Ooty, the RMA, or snooker. There the matter must rest, Hunter, until Bob Burchfield's next vol thunders from the press in June. Roll on that happy day.

Philip Howard

Public school patriot or liar of the century? Anthony Glees reveals important new evidence in the MI5 controversy

The Hollis letters: could they have been written by a spy?

Dear May,
The D.C. has just arrived quite safely. Thank you so much for them. They came round by Suez, which accounts for the length of time they took. I don't know what happened to the telegram route recently, it is more than a fortnight since I got any sort of letter that way. As far as I know there is no reason for it, so I suppose the mails must have been delayed.

Who was Roger Hollis? Was he a faithful servant of Britain? Or was he the most ingenious Soviet mole of his generation? Over the past year the British public has been treated to claim and counter-claim about Hollis's years in MI5 and his period as its Director General from 1956 to 1965. There are those, most notably Mr Chapman Pincher, who have cast the gravest aspersions on a man who cannot answer back and they have adduced at least some evidence to show that Hollis's loyalty was for a time under suspicion. Others are convinced of his innocence. Until now, this group has had very few hard facts to support its case. Even the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stated on March 26, 1981, that although she was convinced Hollis was blameless, it was impossible to prove a negative. Letters to *The Times* from former colleagues like Sir Martin Furnival Jones (his successor) could, for obvious reasons, never supply chapter and verse for their stated faith in Hollis.

Now, however, important new evidence has come to light which strongly supports the case of those convinced of Hollis's loyalty to the Crown. While this evidence does not deal with all the charges that have been made against him, it does, in my own view, totally destroy Pincher's main accusation against Hollis. This was that while Hollis worked in China from 1928 until June 1936, he was converted to Communism and that in China he formed an association with the legendary master-spy Richard Sorge and his helpers, Agnes Smiedley and Ruth Kuczynski.

This evidence consists mainly of a very large number of letters written by Hollis while an employee of the British American Tobacco Company addressed mainly to his mother, the wife of the Bishop of Taunton. It was discovered in boxes after the death of the first Lady Hollis. It has been supplemented by oral evidence and by an important document freely available in the Public Record Office.

In his now famous book, *They Trade in Treachery*, Chapman Pincher makes a number of serious allegations against Hollis (allegations recently repeated on the BBC). He offers three main reasons why he believes Hollis worked for the Soviet Union: bribery, blackmail or conviction. As far as bribery was concerned, the evidence from the letters shows that Hollis could not have been susceptible to the lure of money. On November 28, 1935, for example, he wrote from Chungking:

"I must have a statement of my shares. They're not quoted in *The Times* so I can't gloat over all the money I'm making. I think I'll invest a little over here. We don't spend much for there's nothing to spend it on."

Blackmail was, of course, always a possibility: but Hollis would have had to have suffered from a very serious vice for blackmail to have been used for 30 years. Homosexuality might have been one such vice. But Hollis was certainly no homosexual and although his first marriage was not a happy one, most colleagues in MI5 knew about this and about his friendship (which began in 1947) with a fellow officer who was to become the second Lady Hollis. This leaves conviction: that Hollis became a mole because he was converted to Communism.

Were it possible to make this charge stick, it would indeed be sufficient damn Hollis. It would place him firmly in the same category as the other Thirty Traitors that we now know about. Hollis's Chinese days, were they to provide



Hollis and his first wife, Evelyn Swayne, at their wedding at Wells Cathedral in July, 1937

evidence of a Communist conversion, would then be the missing link between Hollis and the charmed circle of Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean.

But, as these letters prove, there was no such link. The story is quite different from the one put out by Mr Pincher. First of all, Pincher is wrong to say that Hollis "wormed his way" into MI5 after becoming a Communist. In fact, Hollis was invalided out of British American Tobacco because he contracted TB about which he was, as he put it, "rather annoyed" since he had wanted to stay in the Far East. (He returned via Canada and not Siberia, as Pincher states). Second, there is no mention anywhere in these letters of Richard Sorge or Agnes Smiedley, let alone Ruth Kuczynski and they make it perfectly plain none should be expected. Hollis was far too "English" and xenophobic to have met this kind of emigré group. A letter from Dairen is typical:

"This hotel is filling up with Japanese, blousy Russians and a sprinkling of rather un-Aryan-looking Germans. Completely unexciting. There is a large colony of Russians here who go down to bathe in the most attenuated costumes. They are flamboyant, bright-red with raw patches and not very beautiful. As for the Japanese they'll move us out of China unless something is done to stop them. I am so sick of these filthy people."

For all we know, Sorge and his friends may have been part of this little contingent. Yet even if they shared Hollis's hotel they were still a world away from him, from his cocktail parties and most important, his golf. For while Blunt and Philby were plotting world revolution, Roger was worrying about his golf handicap. In February 1935 he wrote:

"Weather like this makes me long to hit a golf-ball again. It seems like years since I last did it. It was no coincidence that when many years later Hollis met

J. Edgar Hoover he not only presented Hollis with a photo inscribed "with friendship and admiration" but gave him a golf club as well. Stock market speculation and golfing are not usually associated with convinced Communists. Nor is a fondness for public-school life. Yet Hollis was always delighted to recall his school days at Clifton and on one occasion begged his mother to send a couple of old school ties to him. In fact, Hollis was invalided out of China since it was "so difficult to get decent ties out here".

When in December 1934, on the other side of the world, Hollis contracted the killer disease of TB, his public school spirit (or the spirit such education was meant to encourage) clearly asserted itself. He wrote to his father:

"I've had rather an unpleasant experience. I woke up on Monday with an attack of bleeding like the one I had after the West of England golf championship. I'm going to be X-rayed as soon as we can arrange it and I'll let you know the worst."

On those occasions when politics intrudes into letters, Hollis's views are equally predictable. They are totally balanced except where England is concerned, when it is always assumed to be best. He certainly disliked both Communism and Fascism and both for empirical rather than theoretical reasons. A letter written in October 1934 provides a good example:

"and now for the journey on the Trans-Siberian express of which I could tell you little before as the Russians have a way of reading letters and criticism is not encouraged. Berlin struck me as a wonderful city but I didn't like the militaristic Hitlerism which one finds everywhere. Uniforms, strutting self-importance and fantastic salutations on all sides. The poor civilian is very small beer. The next day we arrived in Moscow where we were met by a representative of Intourist in a very luxurious Lincoln car with a charming young lady as a guide. The Kremlin looked fine — from the outside.

Lenin's tomb looked rather like a high-class public lavatory without any dignity or artistic merit. I have never seen anything which depressed me so unutterably as Moscow. It is a huge drab slum, people ill-dressed in the most deplorable ready-mades, though not in rags, I admit."

We should complement this with a letter written to his fiancée (after his return to England) in the winter of 1936: "Hidden away in me I have always had a passionate loyalty to the monarchy and to the ideal duties of the English gentleman. All my time abroad has strengthened that because I've seen how much other people do respect our code. Edward has let the side down utterly — has just quit on us. I'm sorry to sound like a public school speech but it's so cringingly weak that any man should risk the whole future of the monarchy and Empire for personal happiness. Staunch Conservative that I am, I feel Edward has let us down as no man on earth has the power to do."

Any historian of Roger Hollis is faced with two possibilities. Either these letters are genuine and Hollis cannot have been a Communist mole, ordered to infiltrate MI5 or else Hollis wrote these letters so as to confound future research into his past, which would surely make him the most ingenious liar of the twentieth century. I am certain they are genuine and I do not believe they are a fraud.

First of all, they are confirmed by all the other evidence that I managed to gain. Hollis is, for example, on record as having warned the Foreign Office in 1945 about Stalin's true intentions for the future political life of the nations occupied by the Red Army (a warning the Foreign Office does not appear to have taken very seriously). Furthermore, a former colleague distinctly recalled that during the war, but after the 1941 alliance with Russia, when Hollis lay sick with another TB attack in a sanatorium near Cirencester, he — Hollis warned him to continue watching the Soviet Union closely since its being an ally did not preclude its wishing to subvert British aims.

Secondly, everyone always leaves a trail if only we bother to look for it. Blunt and his conspirators were known to be Communists by either parents, friends or lovers. Dora Philby, Kim Philby's mother, for example, wrote to her husband in 1934 complaining about "Kim's bloody Communism". When questioned later, the thirties traitors simply said they had changed their minds: but their trails remained. Hollis's trail can also be seen. It is his Chinese intrigue and it is "clean".

To no one, certainly no contemporary historian, could ever claim to be 100 per cent certain about anyone. Much of Hollis's subsequent career is as yet undocumented. He clearly made what seem to be some very serious mistakes, most notably in his failure to catch Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean. Perhaps he did not believe that men from his sort of background could possibly be agents of Russia. But this lack of imagination (detectable in his letters) which may even be gross incompetence, still does not add up to treachery. One thing, however, seems so probable that it must be accepted as the truth in the absence of hard facts to the contrary: to depict Hollis as a convinced Marxist is both unhistorical and utterly absurd.

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Geoffrey Smith

Complementary if not complimentary

At the beginning of last week it seemed that the Conservatives might be about to follow Labour in one of its least fortunate escapades and precipitate a crisis over the deputy leadership. The Tory hounds were being let loose upon Mr Whitelaw. The party and the general public were in a state of particular agitation over law and order, and as a not noticeably hawkish Home Secretary he seemed to be a natural victim. All the more so as the personal support of the Prime Minister could not be taken for granted. When Mr Whitelaw received a rough reception from raucous party conference at Blackpool last October, her speech on the final day implied a greater sensitivity towards his critics than to him.

So now he had to endure trial by ordeal before the Conservative backbench Home Affairs Committee, the House of Commons itself, and finally the Conservative Central Council meeting at Harrogate. That he emerged unscathed, with strong backing from Mrs Thatcher herself at Harrogate, has a double significance for the Conservatives. He will be able not only to continue as Home Secretary with his authority undimmed, but also to remain the loyal deputy that he has been since he lost the leadership election to Mrs Thatcher seven years ago.

The role of deputy leader is one that is always essential but often unnoticed. Mr Whitelaw's contribution to this Government as deputy leader is not fully appreciated even by a number of those who approve of his performance as Home Secretary. He is not personally close to Mrs Thatcher. He is a very different kind of politician, a shrewdly instinctive for what will work rather than any powerful capacity for analysis, or attachment to doctrine. His policy preferences are by no means the same as hers.

Yet from the very moment that Mrs Thatcher was chosen as party leader he has accepted that his chance has passed. He has known that it would by no use waiting for opportunity to knock again: if anything were to happen to Mrs Thatcher he would not be the successor. So he has concentrated on bolstering her position, not undermining it. Without him a Cabinet that has often been sadly divided could have been torn even further apart. He has been all the more effective in providing a steady influence within the Government because he comes from the opposite wing of the party to his leader.

In this respect, as in others, he can be compared to Mr Foot, who was an outstandingly loyal and generous deputy to Mr Callaghan from 1976 to 1980. The comparison with Mr Whitelaw is instructive in many ways. Mr Foot was the runner-up in the election at which his leader was chosen. Few people thought then that his chance would come again, and Mr Foot himself gave every impression during those years of not believing that he would ever be leader of the party. Indeed when Mr Callaghan finally retired from the leadership, Mr Foot did not at first put himself forward as a candidate. He also made the unity of the Callaghan team his first priority rather than fighting tooth and nail for the policies of his own choice. He did so at some personal cost, because many of his old associates on the left came to believe that he had sold out. But a future biographer might well conclude that it was this period which saw his greatest service to the Labour Party.

Neither of Mr Callaghan's immediate predecessors as Prime Minister established a particu-

larly effective relationship with his deputy. Sir Harold Wilson was probably too mistrustful, too suspicious of a coup around the corner, to allow a partnership to flourish. The relationship of Mr Heath with the man who was his deputy during most of his years as party leader, Reginald Maudling, is more difficult to assess. During Maudling's last years, when both men were in the political wilderness, they spoke up strongly for each other. But it is hard to believe that they were really all that close during their years of power.

Maudling once remarked to me that in all his time as Mr Heath's deputy they had never had lunch alone together. Whether or not his memory was accurate, this certainly does not suggest much of a working partnership. Mr Heath was probably too wary to risk it before he became Prime Minister, and by then the pattern of their relationship had been set. Maudling had been Mr Heath's strongest challenger for the leadership indeed, many people at the time were surprised that Mr Heath won and certainly did not believe that his chance had gone for ever when he lost.

Mr Harold Macmillan was still more uneasy with his deputy, "Rab" Butler, going out of his way to block Butler's chance of the succession. Yet the Macmillan partnership benefited greatly from Butler's service. His skill in chairing Cabinet committees, his accomplishment in managing government business, his ability to cope with the really contentious problems as was demonstrated most notably by his handling of the Central African Federation—these were what contributed so much to that Government.

Eden did not really have time to establish a close relationship with a deputy, though it is doubtful if his taut and prickly disposition would ever have enabled him to do so. Through-out the years when Eden was himself deputy to Churchill it was popularly assumed that it was an ideal partnership, based on mutual admiration across the divide of a generation. It is an assumption that has not survived the scrutiny of recent scholarship. Not only was the relationship far from ideal, but with rancour, but it must be uncertain whether Eden contributed all that much as a deputy as distinct from his performance as Foreign Secretary.

Attlee and Herbert Morrison also had a difficult relationship, but in their case it was a productive one as well. Morrison had made a last-ditch attempt to prevent Attlee from becoming Prime Minister after the electoral triumph of 1945, and Attlee repaid him by clinging on to the leadership for long enough to prevent Morrison from succeeding him. But in the intervening years Morrison played a great part in the success of the Attlee Government. Like Butler, he was adept in making the wheels of government go round.

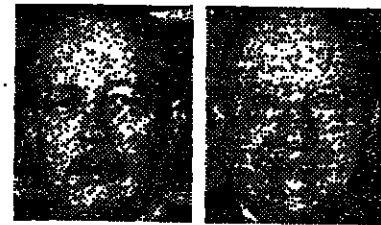
What then are the qualities required in a deputy Prime Minister? Not, it would seem, compatibility with the Prime Minister, strangely enough. Butler and Morrison were highly successful despite being distinctly incompatible; and Mr Whitelaw is still somewhat distant. It seems to matter much more that the deputy should be complementary to the Prime Minister, complementary in administrative skills, in political strengths, and even possibly in opinions as well. There may be no friendship at the top in politics, but there can be a balance of power.



Attlee and Morrison: difficult but productive



Churchill and Eden: tense and tinged with rancour



Macmillan and Butler: succession deliberately blocked



Wilson and Callaghan: distrust and suspicion

The Bruins try the good life

This is the tale of woe I have heard about people who moved into the country, got "a bit of land" and were bent on self-sufficiency and organic gardening, the good life. They acquired chickens and a pig and some goats — always goats — and bees and perhaps a spinning wheel, dug up an acre for vegetables and, sooner or later, came the grief.

So I have been very wary of the siren voices. They said, "a bit more land to grow more vegetables" and I listened and I said "hens" and listened, and acquired both, but then I turned the sound down on the voices. Our way of life is too busy, too complicated and finely balanced between various activities whose daily care is such a tie and a responsibility, over and above the ones we already have. We

need to go out or away, separately or together, we are both working at jobs outside the country, we are committed to the ideal of providing everything for ourselves.

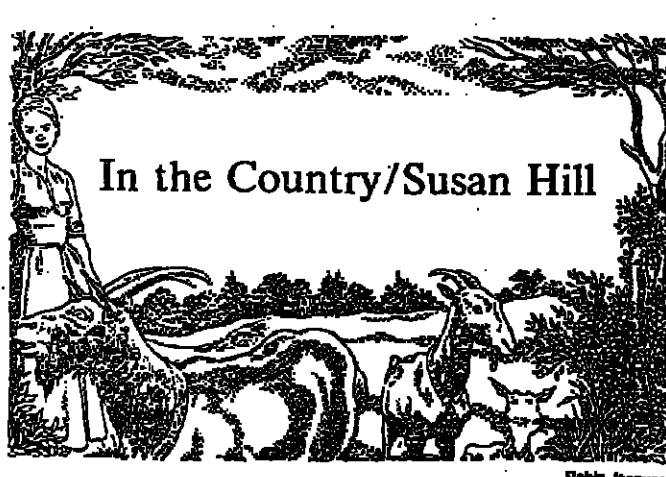
But the sirens kept on saying "goats", so I thought the least I could do was to look into the whole subject of their keeping. I knew in advance that they would be no good for us at all. Twice-daily milking all round the year would be far too much for me to let myself in for; we do not have either enough land, or the right sort of land, for goats do not particularly like grass; two goats (you have to have two, or they pine) would provide too much for us, even if I made a lot of cheese.

All the same, I went up to see the Bruins.

The Bruins are both in their twenties, and struggling, in a dilapidated, rented cottage-plus-couple-of-acres, to be truly and completely self-sufficient. They make pots and they paint, and Nell does woven pictures; they have enthusiasm and starchy ideals, and two young children and no money and the water is fast closing over their heads.

They will have to give in, I know it. They are cold in winter, and she is weary and worn-down, and the children are constantly ill. No one buys their work, or not much, and their animals get sick, because they do not really have enough expertise to cope with them, nor can they afford to pay a vet's bills.

Yet I am on their side, because their ideals are right and good, in spite of being ill-thought-out and impractical, and because they are so happy together, and so kind



In the Country/Susan Hill

and gentle. Their house is a mess, a homely, scruffy, impecunious mess, but they have reclaimed an unpromising field, and made things grow

They have rotten luck. Their first seed potatoes were given to them, and all diseased; they tried to sell their produce at the gate, but no one knows they are there,

so there is no passing trade and everyone in the village has to grow their own. When they put up signs on the main road, a man from the council came and told them they were trading illegally, so they took their produce into the city markets, and there they continue to sell it, but the traders take a large profit from them. First, they staggered from season to season, and now think they might try and acquire a caravan and become gypsies, or a canal boat, and become water gypsies.

What they do know about, though, are goats, or at least Nell does, and she sells the milk to quite a few customers in Barley, and her own goat cheese, too, which is salty and creamy, tangy and crumbly and altogether delicious.

She has six goats now, so there are always kids about

the place. They graze both the meadow and the orchard and some scrubland which a farmer lets them use in return for cheese, and make a pretty sight, as a pretty sound, too, because Nell puts bells on the woven collars round their necks, so that it sounds like Switzerland, near to their house.

By the time I had spent an hour with her, I had confirmed my feeling that I would indeed, and that I could not possibly do so. Not yet. So we shall just go and visit Nell's and buy their milk and cheese. As long as the Bruins are up there, that is, but they seemed very depressed about their prospects, although quite firm in their commitment to a country life, to self-employment and self-sufficiency.

I suspect that, to make it work, you have to be both

larger in terms of the amount of land and animals you have, and more ruthless and efficient and blinkered than Nell and Red are or could ever become, and, also, rather more professional about what paperwork has to be done and cannot be evaded, and better at producing pots and paintings than either of them, with their modest talents.

A lot of people derided the Bruins when they arrived, and a lot of people would gloat if they threw in the sponge, but I should be sorry, and for the village, too, because they bring the right spirit to us, unacquisitive, loving, relaxed, the opposite of time-serving, and they have a contentment and a stillness, in spite of their troubles, which makes their company so refreshing.

© Susan Hill

When the President Academy, the BBC, the Arts, the the of Co Mr Henry A to promote well-attended for even de become a barr of philistinism are voiced, proposed is nine-days-w is churlish all. What cent than t under such for an ann Day, to be c 24? For one surely it no ha times no ha their temen beer and Match of th world to the

Domino t From Mr Neil Sir, Your as has "vindic theory" (The March 29) seems to communist i next commu nism sore Dutch elm di Such an

سكينة الامل

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 2: The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher, His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador and Madame Vass, the Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Bishop of Rochester and Mrs. Sir Andrew and Lady Huxley, Sir Philip and Lady Dowson and Professor Carol Weight have left the Castle.

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon opened the new Berkshire Shire Hall.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and, with His Royal Highness, toured the Shire Hall, escorted by the Chairman of the Berkshire County Council (Mr Lewis D. Moss).

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Robert Follows and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon Andrew Wigmore was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Mr Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 2: Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Heworth today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Regiment, upon assuming his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Gala Performance held by the Scottish Ballet Company at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in aid of the Dockland settlements, of which Her Highness is President.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wells.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 2: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present today at the Closing Ceremony and Luncheon of the 35th Congress held by the International Homeopathic Medical League at the University of Sussex, Brighton, today.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 2: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited Boral Limited and Foster Refrigerator (UK) Limited at King's Lynn and, as an Honorary Member, was entertained at luncheon by the Rotary Club of King's Lynn at the Hotel Mildenhall.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Modern man and the hope of Holy Week

In parallel with the general tendency to invest Christmas with greater and greater significance, many Christian writers are finding it increasingly difficult to give a convincing explanation of why the events of Holy Week have any interest or value for modern man. In as much as the events are regarded as historical, it has become popular to see their significance only in terms of a response which they might provoke. Such response tends to be diminished by the passage of time, which makes recent events more meaningful than those of the distant past, by biblical criticism, which may lead readers of the Bible to doubt whether what they read there ever actually happened and by psychological factors which tend to see a painful death as a rather unimpressive starting point for a religion.

One can indeed see that the theology based exclusively on Jesus's death on the Cross tends to depict the world as fundamentally opposed to God, and that it thinks of salvation as a process of escaping from the world. This has had fairly disastrous consequences for the interest which certain Christians have taken in the cares and events of this world.

As a corrective to this, others have developed a quite different form of theology with a special emphasis on the incarnation. This has a number of considerations central to it. God created the whole world, and it was very good. God created man in his image. By the incarnation, manhood could be taken up into Godhead. Incarnational theology, therefore, tends to be world-affirming, and confident of the place which human beings have in the purposes of God. Man is already in the image of God. He is part way towards the creation of the Kingdom of God. He may need further instruction in the ways of God. Those who take this line, however, go too far when they find it difficult to see a single event like the crucifixion being able to make any radical alteration to the human condition.

This process of squeezing out the Cross should be resisted for two reasons. The first is that the crucifixion and resurrection are two things which happened to Jesus of which we can be most confident. For first-century Jews a criminal's death was so shameful an experience that the evangelists would hardly have described Jesus suffering such a death if they had been inventing a story. Similarly, a full-scale resurrection of the body was such a startling and radical doctrine that it probably would not have occurred to the gospel writers, other than as a result of reliable testimony.

The second reason is that the more one emphasizes man's original goodness, and possession of God's image, the more a scandal it is that he should have fallen so far from that state of goodness. If one is inclined to sit rather with regard to the doctrine of original sin, the scandal becomes even more enormous, because it emphasizes that sin is deliberate. Sin causes the human race to face a dreadful problem. It would be unrealistic to imagine that man could ever be able to grow out of sin, relegating sin to the past. It would be altogether opposed to every principle of justice to suppose that God would ever pretend that sin did not matter and could be overlooked. That would be like imagining that man could remain sinful, and at the same time have the sort of relationship with God to which sin is a barrier.

The crucifixion provides an element of hope for man in this difficult predicament. Mildly disinterested acts of benevolence by man would avail very little against sin. Man needs to offer to God something very big. Some-

OBITUARY

MR CHARLES MICHIE

Long colonial service in Nigeria

Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith writes: Charles Michie, C.M.G., O.B.E., who died on March 20, at the age of 74, was in the Colonial Administrative Service for 30 years from 1930, and served in a number of Nigeria's Northern Provinces, and in the Secretariats of Lagos and Kaduna. His death leaves a sad gap in the roll of old friends of Nigeria.

Wherever he was posted he applied meticulous standards of observation and action in keeping with his Scottish background and education. His colleagues, African or European, could always be sure that discussion with him would be lightened by wise understanding, whether the problems concerned a vast Mohammedan Emirate like Sokoto, or obscure tribal complications in the Yoruba borders of Iorin.

In his last years of service he was an obvious choice for inclusion in the Permanent Secretaries serving the Northern Region's Ministers, in his case Agriculture.

At the time of Italy's entry into the Second World War Michie was seconded to serve as British consul in the Spanish island of Fernando Po, less than 100 miles from the Nigerian coast. His spell there was noted for the removal of two Italian merchantmen, in hiding in Santa Isabel, to the safe custody of the Royal Navy by a mixed commando force drawn from the Nigerian Marine and the Local Defence Volunteers from Lagos. A "Dad's Army" exploit if ever there was one.

After his retirement in 1960 Michie served as secretary to the Scottish Universities Selection Board at St. Andrews. He also occupied himself with local government affairs in Fife, where he made his home. His widow, Janet, was his companion during most of his service overseas, and during the war years was on the staff of Kaduna College. Many of her pupils are now prominent in public life in Nigeria, including no less than the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

MR THOMAS CADETT

Mr Thomas Cadett, CBE, who was the chief correspondent of *The Times* in Paris in the years shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, died on March 31 at the age of 83. From 1945 to 1963 he was chief correspondent for the BBC in the French capital. Intelligent and articulate he was as successful in interpreting French politics and French life to listeners to the corporation's news and current affairs programmes as he has been to readers of *The Times*.

Thomas Tucker-Edwards Cadett was born in London on June 7, 1898, the son of Herbert Cadett and educated at New College, Worthing and at Cranleigh. He joined a Territorial Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment in September, 1914, and from August 1915 to April, 1916 was at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Later, he was gazetted to The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served in France and Belgium, being twice wounded.

He joined the editorial staff of *The Times* in 1924 as a reporter on special supplements and subsequently worked in several different departments. At one time he

GEN NATHAN F. TWINING

General Nathan F. Twining, who was chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1957 to 1960, died on March 29 in San Antonio, Texas. He was 84. In August, 1945 Twining had been commander of the US 20th Air Force whose B-29 Superfortress bombers delivered the nuclear attacks against Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Twining began his military career as a private in the National Guard in Oregon in 1916. By 1943 he had risen to become commander of the US 13th Air Force in the South Pacific. Later he

MR LEONARD CHILDS

Mr Leonard Childs CBE, who died in Chatteris on March 31, the day before his 85th birthday, was chairman of the Great Ouse River Authority from 1949 to 1974 and for 24 years of the Middle Level Commissioners. He was one of the greatest authorities on drainage matters in the country and for his knowledge in this field and for his public service in the Isle of Ely was held in high regard. He came of an old Fen farming family.

Lady Moyra Loyd, widow of General Sir Charles Loyd, GCMG, KCB, DSO, died on April 1 at the age of 85. She was the youngest daughter of the first Earl of Middleton, and she was married in 1922.

Services tomorrow: Sunday next before Easter, Palm Sunday

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. MARTIN'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

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ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. NICHOLAS CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. EDWARD'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. VINCENT'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. ASAPH'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. IAN'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. ELWYD'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. GWYNETH'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

ST. IRENE'S CATHEDRAL: Morning Service, 8.30. Evensong, 6.15. Choral Service, 10.30. Holy Communion, 11.15. Choral Service, 1.30.

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GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Admission: £1.00
Ticket reservations only: 028 3191 Mondays to Saturdays
from 10am to 6pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays.
Information: 028 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have
already been made: 028 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

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THE FESTIVAL OF THE NATIONS

The Festival of the Nations is open Monday to Saturday from 6.00 p.m.
until late evening at 10.45 and open for lunch Monday to Friday
between 12.30 and 2.00 p.m.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 8.00 p.m.
Vladimir Ashkenazy (piano) Soloist: 6 pieces from
Op. 10, No. 3; Op. 10, No. 4; Op. 10, No. 5; Op. 10, No. 6; Op. 10, No. 7; Op. 10, No. 8.

Monday 8.00 p.m.
The Bach Choir (English Chamber Orchestra) Soloist: 6 pieces from
Op. 10, No. 3; Op. 10, No. 4; Op. 10, No. 5; Op. 10, No. 6; Op. 10, No. 7; Op. 10, No. 8.

Tuesday 8.00 p.m.
London Philharmonic Orchestra (LPO) Soloist: 6 pieces from
Op. 10, No. 3; Op. 10, No. 4; Op. 10, No. 5; Op. 10, No. 6; Op. 10, No. 7; Op. 10, No. 8.

Wednesday 8.00 p.m.
London Philharmonic Orchestra (LPO) Soloist: 6 pieces from
Op. 10, No. 3; Op. 10, No. 4; Op. 10, No. 5; Op. 10, No. 6; Op. 10, No. 7; Op. 10, No. 8.

Thursday 8.00 p.m.
London Philharmonic Orchestra (LPO) Soloist: 6 pieces from
Op. 10, No. 3; Op. 10, No. 4; Op. 10, No. 5; Op. 10, No. 6; Op. 10, No. 7; Op. 10, No. 8.

Friday 8.00 p.m.
London Philharmonic Orchestra (LPO) Soloist: 6 pieces from
Op. 10, No. 3; Op. 10, No. 4; Op. 10, No. 5; Op. 10, No. 6; Op. 10, No. 7; Op. 10, No. 8.

Saturday 8.00 p.m.
London Philharmonic Orchestra (LPO) Soloist: 6 pieces from
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TONIGHT at 8 p.m.
Nathan/Parrish Ltd. presents
VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY
Works by Scriabin, Ravel, Mussorgsky
For details see South Bank panel

MONDAY NEXT 5 APRIL at 8

Harold Holt Limited presents
ITZHAK PERLMAN
with BRUNO CANINO piano
Scriabin: Sonata No. 4 in D, Op. 1 No. 13
Schubert: Fantasia in C, D. 934
Stravinsky: Divertimento
For details see South Bank panel

Good Friday, April 9, 8.00 p.m.

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY
Sponsored by Capital Radio
BACH: ST MATTHEW PASSION
John Garrison Evangelist, Willard White Christus,
Elizabeth Gale Soprano, Linda Fleming Contralto,
Ryland Davies Tenor, David Davies Bass, The
Haberstades' A&S School Choir
English Chamber Orchestra
Conductor: NICHOLAS CLEOBURY
Tickets: £7.50, £6.50, £5.75, £5.25 only
Available from Royal Festival Hall Box Office, 028 3191 and usual
agents

FRIDAY 12 APRIL at 8.00 p.m.

GOLDSMITHS CHORAL UNION
LISZT Missa Solennis
First London performance
SCHOENBERG Friede auf Erden
BRUCKNER Te Deum
For details see South Bank panel
Management: Norman MacKay Ltd.

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents

SUNDAY 2 MAY at 7.30
ANTONY HOPKINS
Introducing and Conducting
NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Overture, 'The Magic Flute' ... MOZART
Fantasia on Greensleeves ... VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
Piano Concerto in A minor ... GRIEG
Symphony No. 6 in F (Pastoral) ... BEETHOVEN
Soloist: DANIEL BLUMENTHAL
£2, £3.50, £3.70, £4.60, £5.30, £5 from Hall (01-628 3191) & Agents

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

TUESDAY NEXT 4 APRIL at 7.45 p.m.
The Van Cliburn Foundation Inc. and Tandy Corporation present
ANDRE-MICHEL SCHUB
Winner Van Cliburn
International Piano Competition
A formidable soloist with a repertoire including: 'New York Times'
Sach, Debussy, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Liszt
For details see South Bank panel
This recital is sponsored by Tandy Corporation (British
Whit & Carter) and the Van Cliburn Foundation
For details of FREE price draw Tel: 01-628 4672

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY NEXT 7 APRIL at 7.45

LONDON
MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor: HARRY BLECH
A concert in celebration of Sir William Walton's 80th Birthday
Symphony No. 14 in A, K. 555
Piano Concerto No. 27 in B flat, K. 595
Sonata for Strings
Soloist: NINA MILKINA
£2, £3.50, £3.70, £4.60, £5.30, £5 from Hall (01-628 3191) & Agents

Tuesday 13 April at 7.45 p.m.

Baroque Strings Zürich
Leader: Frank Cassano
Soloist: MICHAEL LAIRD
GUY TROUVON trumpet
Handel: Concerto Grosso Op. 6 No. 3, Beethoven: No. 10 Trumpet,
Bartók: Concerto for trumpet and strings, Handel: Lullaby, The Bright
Sonata for Strings
£2, £3.50, £3.70, £4.60, £5.30 from Hall (01-628 3191) & Agents
Management: Helen Anderson

Stock Exchange Prices

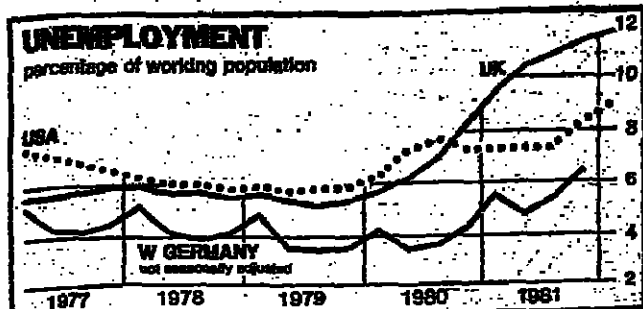
Firm tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, March 29. Dealings End, April 16. § Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.

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BUSINESS NEWS

10m jobless in US



Unemployment in the United States rose to nine per cent last month, equalling the post-war record set during the oil price recession of 1975, and meaning that close to 10 million Americans are without jobs. The figures reflect an increasing weakness in the US economy — the jobless rate was 7.2 per cent in July. In contrast West German unemployment fell last month to 8.7 per cent, or between 1.8 and 1.9 million compared with 8.2 per cent in February.

Supasave jobs threat

More than 600 jobs are at risk at Supasave, an East Midlands chain of 19 supermarkets, which is going into voluntary liquidation. It is hoped some stores may be taken over by other chains, which will save some jobs. Meanwhile, more than 350 redundancies were announced in the metal refining and chemical industries. Inco of Canada is to shed 200 jobs at its research and development plant in Birmingham and its Daniel Doncaster metals subsidiary in Sheffield. And 160 Monsanto employees at Fawley, Hampshire, are to lose their jobs.

Switch on for UK video

Video tape recorders are to be assembled in this country for the first time, at the Thorn EMI's complex at Newhaven, Sussex. Production is expected to begin in October after a £2m refitting programme and by mid-1983 the plant should be turning out 240,000 units a year. The agreement to produce the VHS tape recorders designed by JVC (Japanese Victor Company) is the result of four years' association between the companies.

One-fifth more houses started

Housing starts showed a 20 per cent improvement in the three months to February compared with the same period a year ago, and a 13 per cent improvement on the previous three months, according to the Department of the Environment. Work is estimated to have started on 14,800 houses and flats in February, an increase of 3,500 over the same month last year.

Hint on inflation

Inflation could be into single figures this year, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told a Conservative meeting yesterday. This is the first official hint that the Government shares the view of most private forecasters, some of whom expect inflation to fall to single figures from its present 10 per cent this month.

Record failures

A record level of business failures was recorded in the first quarter of 1982, company liquidations in England and Wales running at a rate of more than 200 a week. The total of 2,607 is 7 per cent higher than in the same period last year, and 30 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1981, according to Dun and Bradstreet, the business information company.

• The National Enterprise Board has made £130m from asset sales since the Government ordered it to dispose of its holdings as they became profitable. Proceeds in 1979, realized £37.6m including the disposal of the Board's interest in International Computers.

• The European Commission has authorized a merger between two big French steel companies which will create the biggest steel group in the European Community.

MARKET SUMMARY

Bids highlight grey day

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 571.0 up 0.9
FT 100 69.34 up 0.34
FT All Share 329.60 up 1.79
Bargains 25,018

Actual and speculated bids provided the high spot in the market, which ended with profit taking leaving the FT Index just 0.9 better at 571.0.

Caravans slipped 28p to 288p with still no news on who would emerge as the bidder, but Ultramar's rumoured suit after stating that it wants to make an acquisition in the UK, shed 5p to 383p.

Witconcrete put on 11p to 97p on the back of its stake in Cawoods while Laseco, in which Cawoods's 9.1 per cent would be the attraction to any bidder, put on 22p to 344p.

Nearshore activity increased in the complex tangle around Mr Peter Meyer's Federated Land, 31p better at 174p after British Steel Corporation Pension Fund's 170p a share cash offer.

The first in the field, MP Kent put on 3p to 71p after announcing that the board would be meeting to consider increasing its offer, but Estates & General was 21p lower at 60p.

Strong rumours that Rowntree had sold its 23.5 per cent stake in Heston & Palmer to Heston & Palmer pushed Rowntree up 5p to 174p with Heston & Palmer up 8p to 98p.

Nabisco made an expected offer for Heston & Palmer last month worth £24m against the £72.5m which Rowntree had bid and both offers are currently being investigated by the Monopolies

COMMODITIES

• Cocoa lost the gains it made briefly this week. The May contract closed at £989 a tonne, a fall of 24 on the day and £21 lower yesterday at £975 a tonne. Dealers have been impressed by estimates of continued heavy surpluses this year, and the recent shown by some origins, notably Nigeria, in holding material off the market has done little to restore confidence.

• Rubber's advance almost petered out yesterday. May material shipped from 58.75p a kilogramme to 58.45p, while the June contract rose slightly to 59.30p from 59.15p a kilogramme. A common view is that the market is technically overbought, but that a strong buyer has so far thwarted fundamentals.

• Tin drifted without obvious direction, confirming that it may have found a trading range. Cash metal ended the day £10 down at £7,037 a tonne, still £11 above the week's opening.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokio: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,332.98 up 39.29

Hongkong: Hang Sang Index 1,196.27 up 21.97

CURRENCIES

• Foreign exchange markets were generally quiet and currencies moved narrowly. The pound recovered from an initial fall following the trade figures, to close little changed.

STERLING: £1.7860 down 5 points, index 81.0 up 0.1. DM 4.2950. FR 11.1800. YEN 441.00. DOLLAR: Index 115.8 up 0.1. DM 2.3950 down 35pts. GOLD \$328.00 up \$2.

MONEY MARKETS

• Most rates tended to ease further. The Bank of England forecast a shortage of £280m and bought £21m of bills outright at unchanged rates.

Domestic rates: Base rate 13%. 3-month interbank 13½-13¾. Euro-currency rates: 3-month dollar 15½-15¾. 3-month DM 9½-9¾. 3-month £F 25½-24½.

Exports push UK trade into deficit

By Frances Williams
Britain's balance of trade went £132m into the red in January after a £335m surplus in December, as exports fell sharply and imports increased.

A record estimated surplus of £480m on the balance of invisible trade, such as financial services and shipping, ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m. This was only half the £641m recorded in December.

A principal cause of January's trade deficit was a drop in oil exports of £237m. Large surpluses on Britain's oil trade have for several months prior to January disguised big deficits on non-oil trade.

In the fourth quarter of 1981 the deficit on non-oil trade was £146m while the oil account notched up a record surplus of £698m. In January, by contrast, an oil surplus of £168m failed to cover a huge non-oil deficit of £300m.

Excluding oil and erratic items such as ships, North Sea installations, aircraft and precious stones, the volume of exports was down 4 per cent in January while imports were up 2.4 per cent.

The Department of Trade, warned yesterday that not too much should be read into one month's figures. Officials pointed out that the volume of non-oil exports, excluding erratics, was running 5½ per cent above its

Record drop in gold and currency reserves

By Our Economic Staff
Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves suffered their biggest-ever drop in a single month in March, as the annual revaluation wiped \$4,218m (£2,369m) off their value. The total fall amounted to \$4,404m leaving the reserves at \$116,637m (£10,637m) at the end of the month.

Before revaluation the reserves fell by \$186m (£104m) in March. After excluding repayments and new overseas borrowings by public sector bodies, the underlying fall was \$146m (£81m).

This suggests that Bank of England intervention to steady the pound was limited. Sterling ended the month weaker against both the dollar and the Deutsche mark, but its trade-weighted index was virtually unchanged.

The huge revaluation drop reflected both the fall in the dollar gold price since last

year and a stronger dollar which has reduced the value of other convertible currencies held in the reserves. Britain's gold holdings are now valued at \$4,600m, nearly 40 per cent down from their pre-revaluation level of \$7,400m. Holdings of foreign currencies, special drawing rights (SDRs) and European currency units (ECUs) fell in value from \$15,800m to \$14,400m.

The drop in the reserves is unlikely to worry the Government. They remain at a high level, when the Government has paid off early a huge amount of outstanding foreign debt.

Slight disappointment with the latest trade figures eliminated an earlier gain for the pound in quiet foreign exchange trading yesterday. After reaching a day's "high" of \$1.7925, sterling closed a net 5 points lower.

Lonrho borrowing dispute

By Rosemary Unsworth
Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Lonrho group is facing another challenge to its financial control.

Fisheries, one of its leading shareholders, which is demanding a shareholder poll to decide whether the group's borrowing limit should be increased.

Cult, the Kuwait-controlled investment company which owns about 15 per cent of the shares, is opposed to Lonrho's plan to lift its borrowing limit from £976m to £1,464m.

Mr Tom Ferguson, its London representative, told 350 shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday in London that the board's record did not justify giving such massive scope for further acquisitions.

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per share were down from 23p to 15p. "There is clearly no justification for any confidence in the board's record," he said.

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State chairman dismissed

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent
Mr Glyn England, who was effectively dismissed yesterday as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, has launched a bitter attack on the Government's dealings with his industry, which he said had pushed up electricity prices and done nothing except cause greater inefficiency.

Mr England, who disclosed that he is a founding member of the Social Democratic Party, was told by Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy, on Thursday that his five-year term would not be renewed when it expires on May 8. A successor had not been found for the £45,000 a year job.

Mr England, aged 60, has clashed openly with ministers and officials in the last few months, and his criticisms of Government interference yesterday marks a new low in the deteriorating relationship between Whitehall and State industries.

"The customer would have benefited if we had taken less notice than we customarily do of the wishes of ministers," Mr England said at a press conference yesterday. "Almost inevitably the decisions of politicians push up the price of electricity."

He said that successive Secretaries for Energy "would find it difficult to point to actions they had taken that improved the efficiency of this enterprise."

But it would not be difficult to present a list of actions they have taken to make it more difficult for us to be efficient."

England listed examples of unhelpful Government interference, which included the decision to restrict coal imports last year in the wake of the Government's climbdown over the National Coal Board's pit closure plans.

A decision that pushed up the CEBG's costs without the board being consulted: an order for the CEBG to stock coal during the recent Aslef dispute, which Mr England said cost consumers £5m; and Mr Lawson's delay in an-

nouncing appointments to the CEBG, which had caused uncertainty and was a real handicap to the board's work.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising".

The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, was worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947,

and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries.

While department officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demanding one on such a large turnover.

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England: Government actions have pushed up prices

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Hard days ahead for soft drinks

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor
Another sales war is bubbling in the £500m annual sales fizzy drinks market in which Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola are already involved in a £5m a year campaign.

The lemon and lime soft drink Seven-Up, a Philip Morris subsidiary, which world-wide is the third largest seller behind Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola, has only 1 per cent of the British market. But now Beecham Group, whose brand names Corona, Quash and Ribena, is getting the bottling and marketing rights for Seven-Up and a £3m a year promotional spend is planned.

That will be three times Pepsi-Cola's promotional effort although Seven-Up may snatch sales not so much from the cola drinks but the fragmented lemonade market which accounts for the biggest slice of the carbonated soft drinks market.

Coca-Cola is credited with 13 per cent of the fizzy drinks market and Pepsi-Cola 4 per cent.

In South-East grocery outlets Seven-Up already holds 5 per cent of the soft drink sales and was still growing last year while the soft drinks market as a whole, hit by the bad summer, saw sales decline by around 3 per cent.

The second new shot in the battle was Dr Pepper, America's third biggest soft drinks seller (in the United States Seven-Up is number four), goes on sale in Britain this month under a licensing deal with Britvic, the Allied Lyons subsidiary.

Around £600,000 will be spent on target consumers in the 16 to 24 bracket.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by Highbread, the brewers, and PepsiCo.

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Trafalgar offers £10m for engineering group

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor
British Steel Corporation is to sell its structural engineering subsidiary, Redpath Dorman Long, to Trafalgar House Group for £10m.

The sale, which is expected to be completed by the middle of this month, marks a further step in the corporation's disposal of assets to the private sector.

The planned sale of RDL, which after several years of heavy losses is now breaking even, was welcomed by the Minister for Industry, Mr Norman Lamont, but produced a strong attack from Apex, the white collar union, which called for the deal to be halted.

Apex, the Association of Professional Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, plans to hold a special delegate meeting later this month to draw up its strategy. RDL which has sales of about £100m has made losses of £22m over the past two years but has slimmed its labour

force from 9,000 to about 3,000.

Lord Mathews, deputy chairman and chief executive of Trafalgar, confirmed last night that further jobs would be cut.

"Although between 600 and 700 jobs are likely to go, the majority of employees can look forward to a secure future with us," he said.

Trafalgar was invited to bid for RDL some months ago although it has shown interest in the past when BSC announced that it was seeking to dispose of its non-manufacturing and steelmaking activities which include BSC Chemicals.

Trafalgar owns Cleveland Bridge whose activities closely complement RDL. But where as RDL has concentrated more on the domestic market in recent years, Cleveland has secured important structural engineering contracts including bridge building projects overseas.

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Wankie Colliery Company Limited

(Incorporated in Zimbabwe)
DIVIDEND NO. 114

The directors today declared dividend No. 114 in respect of the six months period to 28th February, 1982. In his statement to shareholders in November last year the chairman advised members that the company's financial year would be changed from August to February.

The dividend amounts to 3 cents per share and is payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 16th April, 1982. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 13th May, 1982. The transfer registers in Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom and South Africa will be closed from 17th to 23rd April, 1982 inclusive. The chairman's review of the affairs of the company together with the report and accounts for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 will be posted to members on 5th May, 1982 and thereafter the annual report will cover the financial year to the end of February.

Zimbabwe non-resident shareholders' tax and resident individual shareholders' tax both at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the dividend where applicable.

Audited results for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 and the comparative figures for the six months ended 28th February, 1981 and the year ended 31st August, 1981 are as follows:—

	Six months ended 28.2.82	Six months ended 28.2.81	Year ended 31.8.81
SALES IN TONNES	1 053 868	959 742	1 982 288
Coal	96 261	101 177	210 709
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
TRADING PROFIT	1335	481	58
Net interest and dividends receivable	366	359	880
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1701	840	938
Taxation	(1)	—	1
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	1702	840	937
Add: Profit on realisation of investments	32	—	—
	1734	840	937
Add: Unappropriated profit at 31st August, 1981	284	342	342
	2018	1 182	1 279
APPROPRIATIONS			
Capital reserve	500	—	235
General reserve	400	—	—
Dividends	760	—	760
UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT AT 28th FEBRUARY, 1982	1660	—	995
	358	1 182	284
	cents	cents	cents
Earnings per share	6.72	3.31	3.70
Dividends Per Share	3.00	3.00	3.00

This dividend is declared in the currency of Zimbabwe. Payments from the United Kingdom and South Africa will be made in the equivalents of the Zimbabwean value at the rates of exchange ruling at the close of business on 4th May, 1982.

By order of the board
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION SERVICES LIMITED

Registered Office: 70 Samora Machel Avenue Central, P.O. Box 1108, Salisbury, C4 Zimbabwe
London Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ

2nd April, 1982

FAMILY MONEY

Speculating in currencies - the safe way

Some 15 months ago Rothschild launched its multi-currency fund, Old Court International Reserves, which offers both small and large investors the facility to hold foreign currencies, and switch from one to the other without charge. Since the launch, Rothschild have taken £222m.

Legging several laps behind, merchant bankers Leopold Joseph and Charterhouse have both come into the market this week with multi-currency funds which are very much a straight copy of the Rothschild scheme.

There is no "front-end load" on any of the funds, dealing spreads or costs. In each case the managers take a straight 0.75 per cent on the value of the funds as their charge (0.5 per cent in the case of Charterhouse's sterling fund only). There are no charges for switching from one currency to another.

The appeal of these funds is that investors can speculate in a currency while obtaining money market deposit rates on relatively small sums of money, and switch out of a currency at a moment's notice if they do not like the way it is moving.

It allows investors to take a view on a particular currency with very little risk, though there are differences between the funds in how rapidly a switch can be made. Charterhouse has a system of "inscribed shares" which enables the investor to make a telephone call or telex and switch on that day provided the instructions are received before noon. Rothschild has a similar system with a 10 am deadline for same-day dealing but Leopold Joseph requires two days written notice (either letter or telex) which could prove a distinct disadvantage if currencies move rapidly.

Investors in Rothschild's funds receive no income—interest is reinvested. Leopold Joseph offers the option of income or capital shares in each of the five currencies while Charterhouse follows Rothschild and is an accumulation fund.

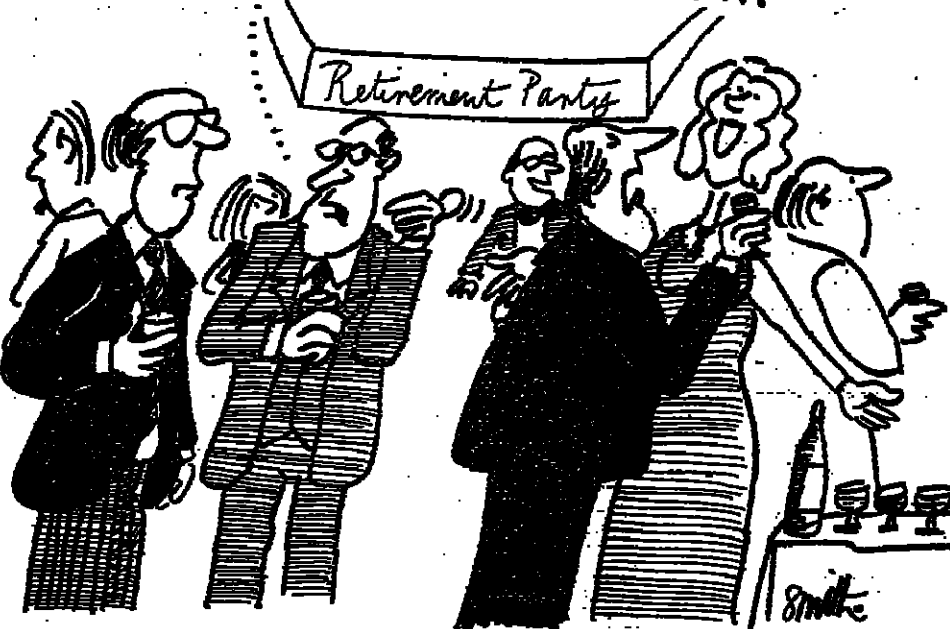
The table shows the 15-month and 3-month performance of Rothschild Old Court International Reserves funds, small sums of money, and income reinvested.

	Rothschild Old Court International Reserves	Charterhouse Central Assets Currency Funds	LS & S Currency Fund
Minimum investment	None	£10,000	£1,000
Charges	0.75% p.a.	0.75% p.a.	0.75% p.a.
Currencies offered	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc Belgian Franc Guilder Lira Singapore \$ Canadian \$	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc SDRs	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc
Income	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested or Paid

	15 months to 31.3.82 %	3 months to 31.3.82 %
US dollar	80.9	10.6
Canadian \$	57.8	6.8
Singapore \$	45.8	4.3
Swiss franc	34.6	1.1
Lira	24.6	2.2
D-mark	23.7	1.8
Guilder	21.1	0.5
French franc	18.7	1.0
Sterling	16.8	3.1
Belgian franc	-4.2	-11.0

* Or currency equivalent

OH HE'S ALRIGHT — HE BELONGS TO AN INDEX-LINKED PENSION SCHEME...



Inflation-proofing for all

Index-linked pensions used to be the exclusive preserve of civil servants — but not any more. Target Life is first in the market with a new scheme for the self-employed and anyone in a "non-pensionable" job, guaranteeing to pay a pension at retirement increasing annually in line with movements in the Retail Prices Index.

If you can afford the premiums, you can now enjoy inflation proofing of retirement benefits.

It is, of course, the advent of index-linked gilts, and the promise of more index-linked issues to come which has made it possible to offer inflation-proofed pensions.

It also makes it possible to calculate precisely when you have to start paying premiums to be certain of buying yourself a pension of two-thirds of your final salary — the maximum allowed by Inland Revenue.

Assuming you can afford to invest the maximum permissible amount (17.5 per cent of earnings) each year, you will need to start one of Target's pension plans at age 32 to retire on two-thirds of your final salary.

This is assuming your money is invested over the years at a rate of return 2.5 per cent in excess of inflation (the current return on index-linked gilts). If the actual return is higher than this, you will be able to reduce your contribution or possibly provide better benefits.

Minimum contribution is £30 a month and the scheme is very flexible allowing premiums to be varied, or made on a one-off basis. The only drawback is, of course, that few people can afford to pay the maximum into a scheme when they are young. Assuming you cannot afford to start tacking away 17.5 per cent of earnings until you are 45, Target calculates that you will be able to retire with an index-linked pension of one-third of your final salary. If you leave it until age 50 before you start a plan you will earn an inflation proofed pension of just over 20 per cent of your final salary.

Like all self-employed pension schemes contributions are eligible for full tax relief at your highest rate paid. For the top rate taxpayer this means that a £1,000 annual contribution costs only £400.

The scheme will be particularly interesting to the 40 million employees who are on a job with no pension scheme. Most are unaware that they are eligible for full tax relief on premiums paid to a "self-employed" pension scheme such as Target's index-linked scheme.

The importance of inflation proofing for pensions is illustrated by Target's calculations showing the relative positions of a head-

master (who is entitled to an index-linked civil service pension) and an engineer, both retiring in 1971 on a pension of £2,000 a year. Both received in addition a state pension of £504 and after tax, they both had spendable income of £1,750 a year. By 1981 inflation had pushed up the headmaster's index-linked pension to £7,347 while the engineer still receives just £2,000.

Both get the State retirement pension of £2,220 but after tax the headmaster's spendable income is £7,326 compared with the engineer's miserable £3,823.

How does Target's index-linked pension scheme compare with the more conventional plans? Target believes that the same level of contributions to a conventional self-employed pension scheme would produce a pension at retirement roughly double that paid under the index-linked plan, but it would, of course, remain at that level.

However, you do not have to make up your mind now. You can pay contributions in the normal way and decide whether you want the conventional level pension at retirement or a lower, but index-linked one.

MONEY TALK

Help for high-risk motorists

Have you been convicted of drinking and driving? Are you under 21 and just passed your driving test? Do you have a bad accident record as a driver? Sentry Motor Insurance is anxious to reassure these higher-than-average risk drivers that insurance is available at a reasonable price. It has produced the *Cloverleaf Guide to the Uncommon Motorist* which takes a lighthearted look at some of the higher risk categories and gives illustrative insurance quotes for various "high risk" drivers.

Charge dropped

Holdings of National Savings Bank ordinary accounts can now be made free of charge. Formerly a 10p charge was levied on each standing order payment but this is being discontinued from April 1. Payments under each standing order cannot be made more frequently than once a month and a balance sufficient to meet the next payment must be kept in the account. Holders wanting to make use of this facility should apply to the Standing Order Section, NSB, Glasgow G5 5SA.

Mortgage loans

Parents borrowing money to finance school fees might be interested in a new second mortgage loan scheme from British National Life. Current interest rate is 16 per cent which compares well with a bank overdraft and is considerably cheaper than the 20 per cent charged by the banks for personal loans.

The money does not have to be used exclusively for school fees but British National Life believes this will be the market which will be interested. Minimum loan is £2,500 with a maximum of £25,000 and capital can be drawn down in various amounts if the funds are being used for school fees. Loans are for 10 to 15 years. The catch is that repayment is by means of a British National Life non-profit endowment.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div't	Yld %	P/E	Actual	Tally
129	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	128	-1	10.0	7.8	—	—	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	—	—
51	33	Armstrong & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5	—	—
205	187	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7	—	—
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—	—	—
104	63	Deborah Services	63	—	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9	—	—
131	97	Frank Horrell	125	-1	6.4	5.1	11.3	23.1	—	—
83	39	Frederick Parker	76	-1	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4	—	—
78	46	George Blair	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	97	+1	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5	—	—
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	108	—	15.7	14.5	—	—	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—	—
130	108	James Burroughs	115	-1	8.9	7.6	8.4	10.6	—	—
334	244	Robert Jenkins	244	-2	31.3	12.8	3.4	8.6	—	—
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1	—	—
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	—	—
15	10	Twinkl Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	65	Twinkl 15% ULs	79	—	15.0	18.9	—	—	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	—	—
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2	—	—
263	212	W. S. Yeates	223	+2	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.0	—	—

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You don't have to be a civil servant to have an index-linked pension.

Call your broker or Target Life on 01-831 8244

Target Life

Home sales and value up in adverse trading conditions

Main points from the Statement by the Chairman, David B. Clark

During 1981 we reversed the fall in home sales of the previous year to the extent they were higher in volume than for any year since 1977, and in value, at £20,816,000, were an all time record.

Direct exports at £6,552,000 (£6,982,000) were lower than in 1980. Nevertheless the value of export and overseas sales for the group at £7,326,000 (£7,293,000) was higher.

On the production side we have continued our efforts to minimise the effect of continuing cost increases. Production at our Barnsley glassworks was reorganised successfully on the basis of six production lines to meet the current demand for white flint bottles.

In July we carried out a major repair of one of the furnaces at our Rotherham glassworks at a cost of £500,000, and at the same time installed additional inspection equipment.

We have decided to recommend a final dividend of 5.5p a share, making a total of 8.5p a share for the year as a whole.

For a full copy of the Report and Accounts write to: The Secretary, Beatson Clark plc, 23 Moorgate Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire S60 2AA.

The year at a glance

	1981 £'000	1980 £'000
SALES		
Home	20,816	18,221
Export and overseas	7,326	7,293
	28,144	25,514
PROFIT		
Trading profit before depreciation and bank interest	4,436	3,185
Depreciation	2,003	1,801
Operating profit	2,433	1,384
Interest payable	95	135
Profit before taxation	2,338	1,249
Taxation	700	163
Profit after taxation	1,638	1,086
Interim dividend already paid	170	113
Proposed final dividend	312	284
Profit retained in the business	1,156	689
Earnings per share	28.9p	19.2p
Dividends per share		
Interim	3.0p	2.0p
Proposed final	5.5p	5.0p

BEATSON CLARK

New Nationwide 'Triple Bonus' gives you 9.75% = 13.93%

Bonus 1! Extra Interest

Account pays you 1% above Share Account rate—that makes it 9.75%, which is worth 13.93% to basic rate income tax payers. Interest is added half-yearly; you may withdraw this, or you can leave it in the Account, where it goes on earning interest at the full Bonus Account rate. The minimum investment is £1,000, and of course you can add to this any time you like.

Bonus 2! Immediate Access

Bonus No. 2 is that you can get at your money immediately, should you find you need it. Up to £250 in cash, at any branch larger cash withdrawals by arrangement or any amount by cheque from your own branch. For immediate access, you lose 28 days' interest, but only on the sum withdrawn.

Bonus 3! No Loss of Interest

The third bonus is that you needn't lose any interest at all, if you can give us just 28 days' notice. So if you are able to plan just a few weeks ahead, you can get the full amount of extra interest.

It pays to decide Nationwide

There are over 1,100 Nationwide branches and agency branches, and most are open on Saturday mornings. You'll find the addresses in Yellow Pages. Come in and see us soon.

Nationwide Building Society

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 to £50,000 and over 11.1%.

IN BRIEF

Maximum award for Dutch

By Barry Pickthall

With Alain Gaby and his highly French crew aboard the 70ft Dutch yacht, which completed the 27,000 mile race on Monday to win the Whitbread Round the World Race, the Dutch crew has secured the maximum award of £100,000 for the first time in the history of the race. The Dutch crew, which consisted of 11 men, had to give the smaller French yacht 91 hours, 55 minutes to win the double which she would have done with a day to spare. The Dutch crew, which consisted of 11 men, had to give the smaller French yacht 91 hours, 55 minutes to win the double which she would have done with a day to spare.

New look for Cardiff stadium

Major ground development plans for the Welsh Rugby Union's Cardiff Arms Park stadium have been approved. The Welsh Rugby Union is reconstructing the stadium at an estimated cost of £2.5m. The work is due for completion by January 1984, and will increase the stadium's capacity to 22,500, of which 32,811 will be seated.

Borg takes set to find rhythm

Monte Carlo, April 2. - Bjorn Borg beat Paolo Bertucchi, of Italy, 7-5, 6-0 here today in his comeback after a five months' break. In the first set of his first qualifying round match in the Monte Carlo Grand Prix tournament, Borg had difficulty getting into a good rhythm but then there was no looking back.

Feeney stopped by Ferreri

Sydney, April 2. - John Feeney, of Australia, failed in his challenge for the commonwealth bantamweight title today when he was stopped in the 13th round by Paul Ferreri, of Australia. Feeney, who carried the attack to Ferreri in the early rounds, started to tire from the 11th round and began moving forward and landed a succession of telling punches in the 12th round. Ferreri will now try to negotiate a world title fight against Wladimir Zolotarev, the Australian Commonwealth champion.

Ticket sale for World Cup

Madrid. - Tickets for World Cup matches will be on sale to the public in Spain on May 19. The organizing committee have so far released few details of sale arrangements for fear of forgery and touting, but the most likely points of sale will be at stadiums where world cup matches are played.

Beckenbauer to stay in hospital

Frankfurt. - West Germany's former captain, who was accidentally kicked in the head by his Hamburg teammate during Wednesday's 1-1 draw with Stuttgart, has been discharged from hospital and will be able to return to training on Friday.

Titles at stake

The world middleweight champion Marvin Hagler will defend his title against the former welterweight world champion Thomas Hearns on May 24 in Windsor, Canada.

Correction

For the first yacht home in the Round the World race, broke a record held by Rob James, not Chay Blyth, as stated on March 30. The raid in the Medway mentioned in the later editions was by De Ruyter in the seventeenth century.

FOOTBALL: FA CUP PREVIEW

Ardiles can provide perfect parting gift

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Effort in the shape of the second division, taken on experience in the guise of the first, in today's FA Cup semi-finals, Leicester City and Queens Park Rangers may not be favoured to reach Wembley, but they have both knocked out supposedly superior opposition on their way through to the last four.

Leicester, the conquerors of Southampton in the third round, meet the outstanding Tottenham Hotspur at Villa Park. They will hope that their defence proves more secure than their own club at Filbert Street. On Thursday night Spurs broke into the goals of their opponents, replacing them being 'urgently sought' yesterday.

Leicester had no need to call in replacements, players who have all been passed fit. Spurs, too, are at full strength. Archibald has recovered from his strain and resumes his striking partnership with Crooks. As expected, Roberts is preferred to Miller at the back and Hazard to Villa.

Spurs were given the ideal preparation last Monday when they came back to draw against Arsenal, a side as combative and energetic as Leicester, who won both League meetings against Spurs last season. It will be a surprise if they triumph again, though, as they will be facing a side that is likely to be that of Argentina tomorrow, and Huddle is likely to see to that.

Liverpool hang on to go top

By Leslie Duxbury

Liverpool 1, Notts County 0

The cupgame was immediately favourable for a Liverpool team hoping to leap to the top of the league, in that County's giant though powerful defence was seen rather more of the ball than was good for his nerves. Johnson, the Merseyside's ebullient striker, popped up under Avramovic's net like some malevolent demon.

But just to show that they are capable of human weakness, they were out of the game in the 10th minute, when a long ball from McParland, who had been struggling to get into the game, was headed into the net by a Liverpool defender.

Watson heads for Masters

From John Ballantine, Greensboro, April 2

Denis Watson, the 25-year-old Rhodesian, came to the fore in the second round of the Greensboro Open here today. Watson, who revived interest in post-Gary Player South African golf when losing a thrilling play-off in the Bay Hill Classic last month, makes no secret of the fact that he would really like to play for the first time in the United States next week.

Etonians have to be on their best behaviour

By Peter Ryde

Quintle were denied the distinction of beating Harrow and Eton in consecutive rounds at Deal yesterday, but the Etonians had to be on their best behaviour to win the match. The score was close - a score of 4-1 can mean anything here this week - but the quality of the play was exceptional.

Glory beckons old guard Tyteca's prize chestnut

By Keith Macklin

If Alan Smith, the veteran international right-winger, plays as well as he has in his last few games, he will be a contender for the title of the best player in the world. Smith, who is looking for a 15th successive season of winning at least one trophy, and who has won the last six Cup Finals, is looking for a 15th successive season of winning at least one trophy.

RUGBY UNION

Leicester marching towards fifth final

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

Whatever happens in the John Player Cup semi-final, this afternoon one of the leading Midlands clubs will be contesting the last round at Twickenham on May 1. If Coventry manage to beat Gloucester at Condon Road, there will be two.

It is easier to predict the outcome at the Reddings, where a young and improving Moseley side which has won its last eight matches, may have got as far as their present talents deserve. One must take a full strength Leicester team to register their 19th successive cup victory and to march through to their fifth final in a row.

This brings together the finalists of 1979, when Leicester beat Moseley to put their hands on the trophy for the first time. The two sides met again in the 1978-79 season, when Leicester won 17-12.

Japan bring new power

By Steve Elliott

Japan Schools were easily the most impressive of the foreign teams at the fourth All-England schools rugby festival yesterday. The festival is being held at Twickenham, and is sponsored by the Bolton-based Townsman Construction Group.

Scottish Cup: Semi-finals

At Celtic: Aberdeen v. St. Mirren

At Queen's Park: Morton v. Celtic

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v. Dundee United

Dundee United v. Celtic

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BASKETBALL

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GOLF

Leicester marching towards fifth final

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Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Dear

<p>BBC 1</p> <p>6.25 <i>Open University: Maid of the Mad Shooter</i>. 6.50 <i>Water for Oxford</i>. 7.15 <i>The Philosophy of Science</i>. 7.40 <i>Drawings of Saurat</i>. 8.05 <i>Punjab to Britain</i>. 8.30 <i>South Riding</i>. 9.05 <i>The Do-It-Yourself Film Animation Show</i> (7). 9.30 <i>Ranegate Station</i> starring Champion the Wonder Horse (V). 10.00 <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> Part one. 10.25 <i>Battle of the Planets</i>. Sci-Fi cartoon. 10.50 <i>Film Trail Street</i> (1987) starring Randolph Scott. A common versus farmers adventure. 12.12 <i>Weather</i>. 12.15 <i>Grandstand</i> introduced by David Coleman from Antree. The line-up is: 12.25 <i>Football Focus</i> from 100 All about the course, the horses and the jockey taking part in the Grand National; 2.00 <i>Sun Ratings</i> (handicap) 'Chase'; 2.35 <i>SN</i>. Templegate Hurdle; and at 3.20 <i>The Sun Grand-National</i> 3.45 <i>Football</i> half-times.</p> <p>3.55 <i>Grandstand</i> continued with Rugby League Leeds v Widnes 4.35 <i>Final scores</i>.</p> <p>5.10 <i>Cartoons</i>: Three featuring the Pink Panther.</p> <p>5.30 <i>News</i> with Michael Sullivan.</p> <p>6.40 <i>Sport and regional news</i>.</p> <p>6.45 <i>The Duke of Hazzard</i>. Sheriff Roscoe is suspected of collusion with the Duke boys.</p> <p>6.55 <i>Pop Quiz</i> between two teams of musical comedians introduced by Mike Reed. David Essex, Kenny Jones and Carlene Carter take on Jack Burns, John Entwistle and Terry Hall.</p> <p>7.05 <i>Ken Dodd's Showbiz</i>. Comedy, music and song from Mr Dodd and his guests who include the Swiss musical comedian, Alfredo.</p> <p>7.40 <i>Film: A Gunfight</i> (1970) starring Kirk Douglas and Johnny Cash. The story of two aging gunfighters who decide to have one last draw, with spectators paying to watch and the winner taking all.</p>	<p>BBC 2</p> <p>6.55 <i>Open University: Worker, Scholar or Citizen?</i> 9.20 <i>Admission to the OU Explained</i>. 9.45 <i>ABC in Kansas City</i>. 4. 10.10 <i>Poisons that Paralyze</i>. 10.35 <i>Town and Country</i>. 11.10 <i>Resonance and Damping</i>. 11.25 <i>Genetics</i>. 11.50 <i>Keynes and War</i>. 12.00 <i>Playing with Fire</i>. 12.40 <i>Quantum Theory and Atomic Structure</i>. 1.5 <i>Josh's File</i>. 1.30 <i>A Dependent Future</i>. 2. 1.55 <i>Simulation Modelling</i>. 2.20 <i>Grammar Rules</i>. 2.45 <i>Instrumentation: Pressure Transducers</i>. 3.10 <i>Clockwork</i>. 3.30 <i>Film: My Life with Caroline</i> (1941) starring Ronald Colman.</p> <p>4.50 <i>Film: Never a Dull Moment</i> (1950) starring Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. The story of a successful New York songwriter who marries a rodeo rider and has to learn the ways of a ranchowner's wife.</p> <p>6.15 <i>It's a Lovely Day Tomorrow</i>. An Open Door programme about the claimants and Unemployed Workers Union.</p> <p>6.45 <i>News</i> with Michael Sullivan.</p> <p>6.55 <i>Pop Quiz</i> between two teams of musical comedians introduced by Mike Reed. David Essex, Kenny Jones and Carlene Carter take on Jack Burns, John Entwistle and Terry Hall.</p> <p>7.05 <i>Ken Dodd's Showbiz</i>. Comedy, music and song from Mr Dodd and his guests who include the Swiss musical comedian, Alfredo.</p> <p>7.40 <i>Film: A Gunfight</i> (1970) starring Kirk Douglas and Johnny Cash. The story of two aging gunfighters who decide to have one last draw, with spectators paying to watch and the winner taking all.</p>	<p>ITV LONDON</p> <p>6.35 <i>Seaside Street</i>. Learn with the Muppets. 9.35 <i>Space 1999</i>. Science Fiction adventure. The Moonbase Alpha becomes embroiled in a war (4). 10.30 <i>Texas</i>. Cartoons, films, pop music and quizzes for the young. Introduced by Sally James. 12.15 <i>World of Sport</i> introduced by Dickie Davies. The line-up is: 12.20 <i>On the Ball</i> with Ian St John; 12.45 <i>Barry Sheene in the Argentine Motor Cycle Grand Prix</i>. 1.00 <i>Darts</i>. The <i>Arctic Ice Masters</i>. 1.15 <i>News</i>. The <i>ITV Four</i> from Salisbury. Derek Thompson introduces the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00 races; 1.40 <i>Drag Racing</i> from Pomona, California; 2.10 <i>2.40</i> <i>Auto</i>. 2.15 <i>News</i>. The closing stages of the <i>Arctic Ice Masters</i> Cup from the Wembley Conference Centre; 3.45 <i>Half-time</i> Football scores and reports.</p> <p>4.00 <i>World of Sport</i> continued with Wrestling from the Royal Albert Hall. Three bouts including the World Heavyweight Championship between Wayne Brundage and Super Destroyer Pete Roberts. 4.50 <i>Results</i> scores.</p> <p>5.05 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>5.15 <i>Happy Days</i>. Joanie buys a car to Impress Chachi.</p> <p>5.45 <i>Dick Turpin: The Pursuit</i>. The highwayman is robbed by a mystery footpad and he and his companion set off in pursuit.</p> <p>6.15 <i>Mind Your Language</i>. Comedy series about an English teacher and his foreign students.</p> <p>6.45 3-2-1 presented by Ted Rogers. The theme this week is Greece and three couples compete for prizes.</p> <p>7.45 <i>Film: The First Great Train Robbery</i> (1978) starring Sean Connery, Donald Sutherland and Lesley-Anne Down. The story of gentlemen crook Edward Pierce and his plan to rob a bullion train on its way to pay the troops fighting in the Czean War.</p>	<p>Radio 4</p> <p>6.30 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>6.55 <i>Farming Today</i>.</p> <p>7.00 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>7.15 <i>On Your Farm</i>.</p> <p>7.45 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>7.50 <i>It's a Bargain</i>.</p> <p>7.55 <i>Weather</i> and Travel.</p> <p>8.00 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>8.10 <i>Today's Papers</i>.</p> <p>8.15 <i>Sport</i>.</p> <p>8.45 <i>Yesterday in Parliament</i>.</p> <p>8.57 <i>Weather</i> and Travel.</p> <p>9.00 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>9.05 <i>Breakaway</i>.</p> <p>9.30 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>10.05 <i>The Week in Westminster</i>.</p> <p>10.15 <i>Today's Papers</i>.</p> <p>10.30 <i>Daily Service</i>.</p> <p>10.45 <i>Pick of the Week</i>.</p> <p>11.35 <i>From our own Correspondent</i>.</p> <p>12.02 <i>Money Box</i>.</p> <p>12.27 <i>I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue</i>.</p> <p>12.55 <i>Weather</i> and Programme News.</p> <p>1.00 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>1.10 <i>Any Questions?</i>.</p> <p>2.00 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>2.05 <i>"Mumby Was Well-Liked"</i> by Donovan O'Malley.</p> <p>2.35 <i>Medicine Now</i>.</p> <p>3.05 <i>Weather</i>.</p> <p>3.30 <i>The British Seafarer: A History</i> in 26 parts (12).</p> <p>4.15 <i>The Dragon and the Bear</i> (new series). 4.30 <i>Sport</i>. 5.00 <i>News</i>. 5.05 <i>When Are We Doing the Children?</i> (last in series) How parental separation and divorce affect children. 5.25 <i>Effect Ending</i>. 5.55 <i>Weather</i> and Travel. 6.00 <i>News</i>.</p>	<p>Radio 3</p> <p>7.55 <i>Weather</i>.</p> <p>8.00 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>8.05 <i>Aubade</i>. Ravel; records, including mono.†</p> <p>9.00 <i>News</i>.</p> <p>9.05 <i>Record Review</i>.</p> <p>10.15 <i>Stereo Release</i>. New records: <i>Sack, Dvorak</i>. 11.30 <i>Bandstand</i>. Kattering Citadel Band: <i>News</i>, <i>Cameo</i>, <i>Cur</i>. 12.00 <i>Strang</i>. 12.05 <i>Strang</i>. 1.00 <i>News</i>. 1.05 <i>Early music Forum</i>. 2.00 <i>Play</i>. 5.00 <i>Jazz Record Requests</i>. 5.45 <i>Chiff's Forum</i>.</p>	<p>Radio 2</p> <p>5.00 <i>Tony Brandon</i>. 8.05 <i>David Jacobs</i>. 10.00 <i>Leo Sayer</i>. 11.05 <i>Steve Jones</i>. 1.00 <i>The News</i>. 2.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 3.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 4.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 5.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 6.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 7.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 8.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 9.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 10.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 11.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 12.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 1.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 2.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 3.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 4.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 5.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 6.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 7.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 8.00 <i>Sun Grand National</i>. 9.00 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